The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Discussion of the Alabama Claims by the British Press.

Unfounded Reports in Regard to the Movements of Russian Troops.

Landing of Mexican Government Troops at Campeche.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Resumed Discussion of the Alabama Claims by the British Press.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The discussion of the *Alabama* claims has recently been revived in the English journals. Lord Hobart has written two able letters to the *Times*, in which he sustains the position taken by the American Government on the subject. The celebrated writer "Historicus" in a communication, and the London *Times* edtiorially, reply to Lord Hobart's arguments. The tone of these replies is moderate and conciliatory.

RUSSIA.

No Troops Sent to the Southern Frontier.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The report which has been extensively circulated, that the Russian Government was sending troops to the Southern frontier, seems to be untrue. That Government, in an official note, has denied the rumor.

MEXICO.

Efforts to Suppress the Revolution in Yucatan—Romero Tendered a Position in the Mexican Cabinet.

Havana, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

A Mexican fleet, consisting of the steamers *Georgia* and *Tobasco*, two brigs and two schooners, arrived before Campeche on the 19th inst., and disembarked two thousand troops, under the command of Gen. Alatorre and Col. Foster. They would immediately march upon Sisal to suppress the revolution and restore Gov. Cepeda.

The steamer *Georgia*, of this fleet, which arrived at Havana to-day, brings this intelligence.

Mr. Macomb, bearer of dispatches to the State Department at Washington, is a passenger on board the *Georgia*.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated City of Mexico, Jan. 15, says President Juarez has tendered to Señor Romero, late Minister to Washington, a position in the Cabinet as Minister of Finance. There is no doubt but that Señor Romero will accept the office; but before entering upon its duties he will probably return to Washington for a short time.

Gov. Auza has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

Movements of the Spanish Squadron.

Havana, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Spanish war steamer *Chorruca* was ordered to Carthagena to watch the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

Jackson, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day the rules were suspended to receive the reports of the Standing and Special Committees, and also the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the General commanding, to request him to suspend the taxes for 1867 from all persons not allowed representation.

The Committee on the memorial to Congress requesting the removal of State officers made a majority report, reciting that the loyal people of Mississippi require immediate aid from Congress to remove the obstructions impeding the action of their representatives in Convention assembled; that the State Government is administered by rebels not merely in name but in heart, head, policy, and indeed in all respects save open hostility; that the great mass of the Southern people manifest absolute unmistakable hostility to reconstruction; that the faithful Union men and loyalists have met proscription with calm defiance and unfaltering devotion to the country, to liberty and to the Union, and now their rebel sentiments have culminated on the floor of this Convention, in a member's report to this body, averring that the Convention is an unauthorized assembly, called by an unconstitutional law of Congress, and has therefore no legal or binding power in the State of Mississippi in compelling obedience to its ordinances.

The officials administering the Provisional Government of the State whose terms of office have expired, but who have been continued in office by the forbearance of Congress, have neglected to protect the lives and property of loyal men; have used and will continue to use their power to prevent the growth of loyalty, and the restoration of peace and order; at least their action or nonaction may result greatly to the embarrassment of the Convention in the work of reconstruction. Therefore, in the name and behalf of the loyal people of Mississippi, in the name of justice, liberty and humanity, we most earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable bodies to authorize this Convention to declare the civil offices of the State vacant, and to fill them at once by the appointment of true loyal men, who we believe will greatly contribute to the success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

A minority of the same Committee reported that as Congress had confided the State affairs to the military commander of the district; as the bill now pending before Congress, in all probability, will soon pass, giving Gen. Grant supervisionary power over all the military districts, thus securing a more just and efficient government in this and all other Southern States; as Congress recently defeated the resolution to vacate such offices and to empower the Convention to fill them; and as probably the speedy change from military to civil government will be established by the vote of the people; therefore, it is deemed inexpedient to thus memorialize Congress on the subject.

No action was taken on either report.

Adjourned.

The Florida Convention.

Tallahassee, Fla., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

In the Convention to-day a resolution prescribing the oath of office for officers and members was passed.

A resolution was adopted to telegraph to Gen. Meade informing him that the Convention was ready to receive any communication he may have to make. Also, to Col. Sprague, commanding the District of Florida, inviting him to a seat in the Convention.

A report of the Committee on Organization relative to the election of clerks and messengers was passed, authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint such a number of each as may be necessary.

The rules of the House of Representatives, with slight alteration, were adopted.

Gov. Walker and the State officers were invited to seats in the Convention.

Committees on Finance, Relief and Printing were appointed.

Ordinances for the relief of the people prohibiting the sale of any property on an execution, and for the collection of taxes, and ordering the release of all persons now imprisoned for non-payment of taxes, were passed.

Tallahassee, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour, but no business of importance was transacted, except the appointment of standing committees. W. H. Christy resigned, and S. Conant (white) was elected to his place.

The Georgia Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The time of the Convention was largely taken up in the discussion of the alleged misrepresentations by reporters for the Press. A committee of five was appointed to investigate such charges.

Another committee was appointed to ascertain if one of the delegates had ever been in the Penitentiary.

Three additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted, essentially as in the old Constitution.

The North Carolina Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Convention spent to-day in fixing the per diem and mileage, and also resolved to have a reporter for the Convention. The per diem was fixed at $8 for members and $12 for the President, and the mileage at twenty cents.

The South Carolina Convention.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Convention to-day was dull and but little was done. Resolutions were adopted referring to the divisions of districts of the State; to establish a penal code and reform school, and to reorganize the supreme and inferior courts of the State. Some opposition was manifested to the measures for relief, but the vast majority favor them. The question will probably be decided to-morrow.

The Louisiana Convention.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

In the Convention to-day article 93 of the Constitution providing for the election of two Sheriffs and two Coroners for the Parish of Orleans was adopted. One Sheriff is the officer of the Criminal Court, and the other of the Civil Courts. Articles 94 to 96, inclusive, defining the powers of impeachment, and prescribing the process thereof were adopted.

The Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Convention to-day adopted the proposed article in the Bill of Rights declaring Virginia coequal with the other States.

Bishop McIlvaine made a brief address to the Convention.

The Central Pacific Railroad and its Branches—Advices from Idaho.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company propose to push forward the line across the plains energetically the present year, and have organized a force of 10,000 men to carry on the work through Humboldt County. The Central Company also have two corps of engineers surveying the route between San Francisco and Sacramento, intending to complete the connection of the two cities as soon as possible.

It is the intention of the California and Oregon Company to commence work on their road early in the Spring.

The San Jose Company expect to complete the extension of their road to Gilroy before the next harvest.

Other roads have been surveyed through the Russian River country. The work is to be commenced in the Spring.

Late Idaho advices give news of a terrible snowstorm which passed over the country about the 1st of January.

The Indians are tired of warfare and express their willingness to go on the reservation. One hundred have recently settled on the reservation at Camp McDermott.

The New-York State Military Association.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

At the meeting of the State Military Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, First Division; First Vice-President, Col. C. H. Thompson, Seventh Division; Second Vice-President, Major-Gen. R. L. Howard, Eighth Division; Third Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. E. O. Brown, Third Division; Fourth Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. H. D. Barto, Sixth Division; Recording Secretary, Capt. Henry Heath, Tenth Division; Corresponding Secretary, T. M. Wheeler, Fifth Division; Treasurer, Col. F. A. Conkling, First Division; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. T. C. Strong, Sixth Division.

The initiation fee was fixed at $5, and the annual dues at $5. After debate, the following amendments to the Military Code were recommended:

First—That the Association indorse the recommendation of Gov. Fenton in regard to equipments.

Second—In favor of postponing immediate action on the proposition to appoint a commissioned officer in each brigade to supervise enrollment.

Third—That the Legislature be asked to pass a law according the right of entrance to the Central Park to the First Division, for division and brigade drills and parades.

Fourth—That any reduction of the National Guard that shall be decided upon should be accomplished by the total disbandment of the organization and not of consolidations.

Fifth—That section 33 of the Military Code be amended by inserting the words "eighteen years" in place of "twenty years."

Sixth—That section 138 of the Military Code be repealed.

Eighth—That section 316 of the Military Code be amended by adding thereto the words "and shall ride free on all railroads in this State."

Ninth—That subdivision 2 of section 218 of the addenda to the Military Code be amended so as to extend to all other divisions the same privilege as is accorded to the First and Second divisions in regard to the election of Brigadier-Generals.

In the evening the annual address was delivered by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, and the Association adjourned to hold their next annual session in Steinway Hall, New-York, on the third Tuesday of next January.

American Citizenship—Mass Meeting at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

An immense mass meeting of native and adopted citizens was held at St. James Hall to-night, to consider the protection due American citizens in foreign countries. Gen. W. F. Rogers, Mayor of the city, presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. E. C. Robbins, A. M. Clapp, Dr. F. C. Brunk, James Gibbons and others. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington and present the same to the President and Congress.

Nominations Confirmed by the New-York State Senate.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nominations of Gulian C. Verplanck and Patrick McElroy, as Commissioners of Emigration, and of George B. Lincoln as Sanitary Commissioner.

The Alleged Steuben County Frauds.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Attorney-General Champlain commenced proceedings to-day, under the resolution of the Assembly, against Messrs. Cook and Sherwin for the recovery of $300,000, claimed to have been lost to the State by reason of the alleged Steuben County frauds.

New-York Central Railroad and Taxation.

Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Common Council of this city last night unanimously adopted a resolution indicating a purpose to largely increase the local taxation upon the property of the Central Railroad Company, and also to enforce the ordinances relating to the running of trains across the city. It is estimated that by this action the taxes may be increased $30,000 or $40,000 per annum. Owing to the peculiar location of the tracks, compliance with the ordinances will greatly embarrass the Company.

Canadian Affairs—Emigration to the United States—The Nova Scotia Fishermen.

Quebec, Canada, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

In the Legislative Assembly, this afternoon, a notice of a motion was given that the Committee on Emigration be instructed to inquire into the primary cause of the emigration of citizens from the Province of Quebec to the United States, and that necessary means be taken to prevent the same.

Toronto, Canada, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Ontario Legislature have voted $5,000 for the relief of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia. A public meeting was held to-night to raise funds for the same object.

Meeting at Richmond of Trustees of the Peabody Fund.

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund, held to-day the following resolution was offered by Gen. Grant, and adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present destitution prevailing in the Southern and Southwestern States, it is in the opinion of this Board expedient, that the Executive Committee and General Agent be authorized in conformity of the permission granted by Mr. Peabody to expend 40 per cent. of the principal of the fund, in addition to the accrued interest: and that as large a portion of said sum, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, be expended during the current year as in their judgment can be advantageously used in promoting the object of the trust, and the authority of the Board is hereby given to such appropriation.

Another resolution was adopted giving the General Agent authority to increase the sums already promised for education, and make the payments quarterly or semi-annually.

The Board then adjourned to meet in New-York on the third Thursday in June next.

The Maine Legislature—Gen. Grant for President.

Augusta, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

At a convention of the Republican members of the Legislature, for the purpose of choosing four delegates at large to the National Republican Convention, held this evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Hon. Samuel E. Spring, of Portland; Hon. L. A. D. Fessenden, of Auburn; Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, of Bangor, and Hon. Eugene Hale, of Elsworth. The following gentlemen were chosen alternates: Hon. Isaac Hobson, A. C. Hervey, Eben Woodbury, Wm. M. McArthur.

Resolutions indorsing Gen. U. S. Grant, and instructing the delegates to support him in the Convention were unanimously passed.

Street Railroads in St. Louis—Prize Fighters Arrested for Murder.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Exhibits of the business of the Fifth-street Railroad Company of this city for the past year show a loss of over $70,000. Only one road in the city has made money, and that only $1,200. An appeal will be made to the Legislature for authority to raise the fare from five to six cents.

All the parties engaged in the prize fight on Sunday last, in which Thomas McCann was killed, who were arrested, have been sent to Belleville jail to be held for examination, or the action of the Grand Jury.

A man named Joseph Beher was arrested at Memphis, yesterday, for obtaining $20,000 worth of goods under false pretences from R. L. Lacroix, of this city.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion on the Mississippi.

Memphis, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

While the little trading steamer *D. A. Hewitt* was lying at Florida Landing, near Napoleon, Ark., on Thursday last, one of her safety valves gave way, and the steam rushed through the staterooms above scalding to death Frank Crosby, the clerk. His wife had left the room but a few moments before. He was a native of Fort Bridger, Iowa. His body was sent home.

Call for a Republican Convention in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

A call was issued to-day by the Radical Committee for a convention at this point to assemble on the 19th of February next, to transact such business as may be brought before it—the nomination of a candidate for Governor, State ticket, &c., at the election which is ordered to be held at the same time the vote is taken in reference to the ratification of the new Constitution.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

Report of the Committee of the State Senate—Millions of Dollars Illegally Expended.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of this State as part of the joint Committee of the Legislature, to investigate the canal frauds, has submitted a report in which it is declared that a secret combination was entered into Dec. 28, 1866, by contractors, for the purpose of controlling the action of the contracting officers in the award of contracts for keeping in repair the following sections of the canals of the State: Section No. 3, Champlain Canal; sections Nos. 1, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Erie Canal; section No. 1 of the Oswego Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal and the Chemung Canal; also to excavate the mud from the Albany basin upon section No. 1 of the Erie Canal. First, the conspirators found it necessary to induce the Contracting Board to extend the time within which to file their bids. In this they were successful. Then their project was carried out as follows: The different sections of work were first put up at auction among the contractors themselves and struck off to the person offering the highest amount. The successful purchaser under this arrangement secured for himself the right to become the exclusive bidder for the State's work at whatever prices he might deem it safe or expedient to exact. His own was the only bid that could be offered, or, if others were put in, they were deprived of their vitality by some process which made them informal or unacceptable under the law and regulations of the Contracting Board. All the contracts were sold for different prices, and the money obtained divided among the parties to the combination.

Each successful purchaser fixed his own price for the work he took from the State. The report proceeds to detail how, in each contract, the State was overcharged for the work done, and lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is stated that Commissioner Bruce and State Engineer Goodsell voted against some or all of the motions for closing contracts with the bidders on December 28. It charges that some of the members of the Contracting Board (without naming them) were guilty of corrupt collusion with the contractors. The whole amount of the frauds of this kind during the past ten years is supposed to be several millions of dollars. The report affirms that many corrupt drafts on the treasury spring from the relief-bills and other special acts passed by the Legislature; that for instance in the case of Chas. J. De Graw, of Fulton, who had a claim for a loss of timber by a freshet, $24,000 was awarded, whereas the loss did not exceed $6,000, and that after the Senate had stricken out the award, the Auditor knowingly drew his warrant for the full amount and interest. Again, it is charged that interest due divers individuals was withheld from them for years, and then two persons took assignments of all such claims as they could get, with the understanding that they should have one half if they got them through, and then the Auditor, who had before refused to pay them, recognized their validity, and over $50,000 was thus drawn from the treasury, half of which was withheld from its lawful owners. The report calls on the Senate to reprobate such transactions, and specially to vacate the contracts awarded by the Contracting Board during the last days of its sessions of 1866 in every case controlled by the combination.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Chair announced the following House bills for reference:

HOUSE BILLS FOR REFERENCE.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Act. On motion of Mr. Doolittle, it was laid over, as he desired to address the Senate on a motion to instruct the Committee to report a certain amendment.

Bill for relief of destitute persons in the South. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Conness presented a memorial of American citizens in Japan, relative to the engagement between the United States steamer *Wyoming* and the Japanese forts and ships of war, and setting forth that while full compensation had been exacted for injuries done the United States in those seas, no compensation or even thanks had been given to the gallant officers and men who then did the United States such great credit. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented resolutions adopted by the Knights of St. Patrick, of New-York, setting forth that as certain citizens are now detained without cause by the British Government, it is the duty of the United States Government to interfere promptly in their behalf, and earnestly urging that this be done. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of citizens of different States praying the removal of obstructions in the East River approach to New-York Harbor at Hell Gate. He said it was stated that these obstructions caused annually a loss of $1,000 000, and that their removal would be of immense benefit to commerce.

Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial from manufacturers in Ohio complaining of the system of appointments for the disbursement, and collection of public moneys, and recommending that a system of examination of candidates be adopted. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent the contraction of the currency, reported that the Committee had agreed that the Senate should recede from its amendments, and to report the following amendment:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancelation and destruction of mutilated notes and replacing the same with notes of the same character and amount.

The report was agreed to and the amendment adopted.

THE COTTON-TAX BILL.

Mr. Sherman presented a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill relieving cotton from tax, stating that they were unable to agree, and moving the appointment of another Committee, and instructing them to recede from the Senate amendment and report an amendment allowing the importation of cotton free of duty.

After discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. Anthony, Mr. Sherman modified his resolution by providing that in the further conference asked by the House the members of the Committee on the part of the Senate be instructed to recede from the Senate's amendments, provided the House accept the amendment relative to imported cotton.

Mr. Morton moved to amend by providing that the entire tax be suspended until after 1868, and after that year it be one cent per pound.

After further debate the amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 to 18.

THE FRENCH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the International Exhibition to be held at Havre, France, between June and October of the present year.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more officers of the navy to be present.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the taking up of the bill, and referred to the appropriations on account of the Paris Exposition, which had kept on growing.

The joint resolution was laid on the table.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the collection of duties on imports, approved March, 1863, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution in relation to the Southern District of New-York, and the joint resolutions relating to the rights of American citizens to sell vessels to citizens of other countries.

THE PARDON OF J. A. SEDDON.

On motion of Mr. Thayer, the President was requested to make a return of the resolution of inquiry, offered yesterday, in regard to the pardon of Mr. Seddon, late Confederate Secretary of War.

THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to grant lands to the Northern Michigan Railroad an extension of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

On motion of Mr. Harlan the Senate took up the bill reported by him from the Committee on the District of Columbia, appropriating $25,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute people of the District of Columbia.

The amendment of the Committee, reducing the amount to $15,000, was adopted, and the bill passed.

SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

The resolution to admit Mr. Phillip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, on taking the oath, was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle took the floor and argued that those of known disloyalty would not seek admission as they knew if they came and committed perjury they would be expelled at once; that Mr. Thomas' letter of resignation and giving $100 to his son were consistent with innocence, the former merely proving that he held wrong opinions in common with many others—a fatal heresy that has cost a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, but the holding of which did not necessarily constitute treason; that being a man of high character, willing to come and take the oath, there was no more reason for excluding him than Wendell Phillips for his utterances, or Horace Greeley, whose articles in the New-York *Tribune* (declaring that if the majority of a State desired to secede they had a right to do it,) were read by Robert Toombs before the Georgia Secession Convention, thereby carrying the Convention with the *Tribune*. When Albert G. Brown withdrew from the Senate to join the rebellion, E. M. Stanton had met him outside the door and urged him to go on in his cause, wishing him God speed, and saying he was right.

Mr. Sumner asked if the Senator did not know that this statement was denied.

Mr. Doolittle had never seen it denied.

Mr. Sumner—I have always understood that it was an untruth.

Mr. Johnson—Mr. Stanton has never denied it.

Mr. Sumner—Why, Mr. Stanton's whole life denies it.

Mr. Doolittle did not intend to decry Mr. Stanton, but gave him credit for the position he occupied during the war.

In answer to a question from Mr. Edmunds, he said the occurrence took place when Mr. Brown made his speech in the Senate in December, 1863, and withdrew. He believed Mr. Stanton was not in the Cabinet at the time.

Mr. Sumner—When he went into the Cabinet, he went in to add his testimony to his country.

Mr. Doolittle said he did not make the charge on his own responsibility; but from an editorial article in the Washington *Intelligencer*.

Mr. Conness—Upon what authority?

Mr. Doolittle—Upon the authority of a speech made by Albert G. Brown in the Confederate Congress, which was published in most of the newspapers of the country.

Mr. Sumner—He was at the time a rebel speaking to rebels, and the Senator quotes his speech.

Mr. Doolittle—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Sumner—Very well.

Mr. Conkling said, as a member of the other House at the time referred to, he had had occasion to know the position then held by Mr. Stanton, and he was able to aver that any statement going to show that Edwin M. Stanton by omission or commission fell short in his duty, or that he did not do all that a man with his heart and head in the right place could do to resist the treason that had crept into that Cabinet and was radiating over the whole country, was absolutely false, whoever made it.

Mr. Doolittle continued, saying he had merely stated the allegation with the authority for it, by way of putting a case to them. If Mr. Stanton had used such language, and was yet willing to take this oath, if elected to the Senate, he insisted it would be their duty to receive the oath. It was merely a political measure on the part of Slidell and others when they left the Cabinet, hoping to alarm the fears of the people of the North, and thereby gain their end. Neither that act nor Mr. Thomas' resignation necessarily proved disloyalty.

Mr. Drake spoke at some length in opposition to the resignation, insisting in the strongest terms that Mr. Thomas could not honestly take the oath; that the Senate would be accessory to the crime of perjury if it admitted him, and that if it did, it threw the door wide open to every rebel, and must admit even Jeff. Davis if he presented himself. For when he asked admission, could they draw any line of distinction between open defiant rebels and those who opposed the Government sneakingly like a dog? There was no law for making any such distinction. He likened the giving a hundred dollars to the son, to the act of a father, who, knowing his son was about to fire a house, asked him, "have you got a match?" and upon learning that he had not, said, "Well, here's a box," on the ground that he might suffer from the want of matches to make a fire. He (Drake) had never voted to admit such a man, and never would.

Mr. Tipton followed, quoting extensively from the testimony in justification of his determination to vote for the admission of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Buckalew argued at length against the various points raised against the admission, claiming that the Senate could not resolve itself into a judicial tribunal, to decide what constituted statutory officers.

Mr. Fessenden said he would vote to admit Mr. Thomas. While there might be cases where the Senate should exclude improper persons, such cases must be palpable ones, justifying the exercise of extrajudicial power. It would be dangerous now to exclude a man with proper credentials on mere supposition, or without sufficient evidence. They had very properly prescribed an oath which that gentleman was willing to take. The power of exclusion should not be exercised arbitrarily. It would endanger the very existence of the Senate to have every man judge personally of the fitness of applicants. Constitutional rules should be followed. He deprecated the indulgence of partisan feeling in the matter as an evil which some time might come back to punish them. He agreed with Mr. Thomas' view expressed in his letter of resignation, in regard to the collection of revenue in the port of Charleston on which he based that resignation, and thought the letter meant nothing more. Mr. Thomas' sympathies might have been like those of most people of Maryland. Had Floyd after writing such a letter retired to his farm as did Mr. Thomas, and then come here for admission, he would have had a right to take the oath. In answer to a question from Mr. Howard whether such an act by Floyd would not have been aid and encouragement to the rebels, he said no; sympathy was not the aid and encouragement contemplated by the laws. The leaders of the Democratic Party would for the most part be excluded, if sympathy with the rebellion was sufficient ground. He argued further in regard to the question of intent in furnishing the son with money, adopting the view that it was not inconsistent with loyalty.

Mr. Trumbull rose to speak on the question, but gave way to Mr. Henderson, who pronounced an eulogy upon Mr. Noel of Missouri, whose decease and the consequent adjournment of the House, had been announced during the debate. He concluded by offering resolutions concurring in those of the House, and providing for the adoption of a badge of mourning for thirty days, and an immediate adjournment, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Drake followed briefly on the same subject, seconding the resolutions, which were adopted.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hendricks were announced as the new Committee of Conference on the Cotton Tax Bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boutwell presented resolutions of a public mass meeting, held in Lowell, Mass., with reference to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the extent of the Fort Riley Military Reservation, and whether it is all needed for military purposes. Adopted.

Mr. Taber offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the steamship *Vanderbilt*, in what service she is employed, where stationed, and what is the condition of her hull and machinery. Adopted.

Mr. Ferry offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy-yard and Naval Depot at Grand Haven, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. Gravely introduced a bill to create the Southwestern Judicial District of Missouri. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the reported suffering of United States troops in Sitka, from cold and hunger. Adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill, and disposed of them as follows:

Amendment appropriating $1,344 as increased compensation to the Congressional printer. Concurred in.

Appropriating $15,000 for stationery, with a proviso that hereafter only $125 shall be allowed for stationery and newspapers to each member or Senator for any one session.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved an amendment that no further allowance be made for the year ending March 3, 1868, than already made. This item gave rise to considerable discussion, in the course of which, in reply to a suggestion of Mr. Maynard, that all members should be allowed to draw whatever stationery they needed—

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that that plan had been tried and had to be changed, because some members procured under the name of stationery pantaloons and shirts, and shaving soap enough to last them for years. [Laughter.] Some members had run up their account for stationery to nearly $1,600.

The discussion also extended to the question of mileage, Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, stating that Western members charged mileage by way of Chicago and New-York, and Mr. Anderson, who is Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, contradicting that assertion by the statement that no Western member had been allowed mileage by himself or by the Speaker by way of Chicago and New-York; that the Chicago member himself (Mr. Judd) charged mileage by the direct route to Washington, and that the mileage of other members was collected on that basis by himself and the Speaker.

Mr. Washburne's amendment to the amendment was rejected, and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

All the Senate amendments were concurred in without question, except the last, which by way of a new section repeals all laws permitting the transfer of appropriations from one branch of business in a department to another branch. It was non-concurred in. The bill goes back to the Senate for its action on that amendment.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Knott, by the way of a personal explanation, justified his own connection with the action complained of yesterday by Mr. Dawes, in the circulation of the briefs presented to the Committee in the Kentucky election case of Young and McKee.

Mr. Dawes said that he imputed no improper motive in the matter, but he had complained of the circumstance as irregular.

Messrs. Kerr and Upson made some remarks on the same subject.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House then, at 1:20 o'clock, proceeded as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill to aid the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock Island Rapids in the Mississippi River. It permits the officers in charge of the work to take the right of way over adjacent lands and to use any earth, quarry, &c., necessary for the prosecution of the work.

After explanation by Mr. Wilson, the bill was passed.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, from the same Committee, reported back the bill providing for holding Circuit Court in the City of Erie, Penn. Passed.

Mr. Churchill, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to amend the organic act of Idaho Territory, by extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Cavanagh, of Montana, offered an amendment increasing the jurisdiction of the Probate Court cases involving $3,000, and extending the bill to the Territory of Montana. The bill and amendments were recommitted.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a resolution reciting that the practical working of our system of foreign commerce has been to drain the United States of the precious metals, and to transfer to foreign holders in settlement of trade balances a large amount of public securities, and directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the periodical publication of the relative value of imports on foreign and domestic account, what proportion of the capital invested in such importing business and of the profits pays taxes to the United States, distinguishing between raw materials and manufactures, and specifying the relative value of such imports as are warehoused on foreign and home account. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pike offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act of March 2, 1867, to regulate the disposition of fines, &c., as provides for the search and seizure of merchants' books and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a report of Abraham D. Hewitt, Special Commissioner for the United States to the Paris Exposition. Adopted.

Mr. Donnelly offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information on several points connected with the sale of the Sioux Indian Reservation on the 2d of December, 1867. Adopted.

Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Retrenchment, presented a report in the case of the Gettysburgh Asylum scheme, closing with a resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to revoke his permission exempting it from payment of special taxes and license; the revocation to take effect from May 28, 1867. The report was ordered to be printed and postponed till to-morrow.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented estimates for deficiencies in the Indian Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a resolution of delegates of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention, asking the removal of disabilities from R. W. Flournoy, and three other persons. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a memorial of the Committee of the Common Council of Washington City on behalf of persons out of employment, and praying for the improvement of the city on plans reported by Gen. Michler, in charge of public buildings and grounds. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

At 3 o'clock the death of Thomas E. Noell, late member from Missouri, was announced, and eulogies were pronounced by some of his colleagues.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution reciting that many of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court possess no intrinsic value to the profession or to the country, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of empowering the Court to direct that such decisions shall not be reported. Adopted.

NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

Mr. Blaine introduced a bill in relation to taxing shares in National Banks. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

It enacts that the words "place where the bank is located and not elsewhere," in Section 41 of the National Currency Act, shall be construed to mean the State in which the bank is located; and that the State Legislature may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing the shares of National Banks in the State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital: and provided that the shares of any National Bank owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Julian from the Committee on Public Lands, declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands given to aid the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. Julian addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill, dwelling at considerable length upon the impolicy of allowing 5,000,000 of acres of land to be held in the grasp of corporations and speculators, while thirteen-fourteenths of the people of the South are landless, and denouncing those corporations for the aid which they gave to the rebellion.

Mr. Chanler, who had suggested that the subject-matter of the bill was before the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, made the point of order that the question whether these railroads had been loyal or disloyal had no connection with the measure before the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Julian then said: The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Chanler) will possess his soul in as much patience as he can under this exposure of the rebel character of his friends in the South.

Mr. Chanler, who was occupying a seat close to Mr. Julian, rose and exclaimed: The gentleman in making any such assertion uses the words of a coward.

The Speaker instantly called Mr. Chanler to order.

Mr. Chanler, before resuming his seat, said that the gentleman from Indiana should not take advantage of his position to make such a statement, and then prevent his (Chanler's) replying to it.

The Speaker, knocking with his gavel, repeated that the remarks of the gentleman from New-York were out of order.

The remarks, having been reduced to writing by the *Globe* reporter, were read from the Clerk's desk. The words attributed to Mr. Chanler closing with the word "coward."

The Speaker ruled that the language used by the gentleman from New-York was unparliamentary and out of order.

Mr. Chanler reminded the Speaker that in connection with the words excepted to he had made use of the expression that the gentleman from Indiana was taking advantage of his position to make the statement and prevent any reply.

The Speaker remarked that no qualification justified one member in applying the epithet of "coward." It was unparliamentary and improper.

Mr. Chanler—Certainly not, if he is one.

Mr. Julian—If the gentleman from New-York believes what he says, he can test that question himself at any time.

Mr. Chanler—Very well, Sir. I will take an early opportunity. Has the Chair ruled out of order the words of the gentleman from Indiana?

The Speaker—The Chair ruled the words of the gentleman from New-York out of order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chanler—That is very easily understood.

The Speaker—The Chair will say that the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, though they may not have been very pleasant to the gentleman from New-York, did not violate any parliamentary rule. They may, perhaps, have been very severe from their inference, but they did not offend any parliamentary law.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS E. NOELL.

The bill went over until to-morrow to enable the Missouri delegates to announce the death of their colleague, Thomas E. Noell, who died at St. Louis on the 4th of October, 1867.

Eulogies on the character and public services of the deceased were made by Messrs. Newcomb, Burr, Kerr, File, McCormick, Niblach, and Knott. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the House, at 3 30 P. M., adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

The Donation for the Poor of New-York—The Mariposa Mining Company—New Railroads Proposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The proceedings of the two Houses, to-day, were not of much public interest. In the Senate the first motion to reconsider the passage of the bill allowing the Comptroller of your City to disburse $500,000 to the poor of New-York, as to him should seem fit, contrary to general expectation, elicited debate, and a debate that was confined to the minutes of the bill. It was, however, interesting, because it was not partisan, and was conducted in the spirit which should animate the Legislature. You will recollect that the bill was originally passed by a kind of unanimous consent. So how pertinent was the remark of Senator Kennedy (a Republican,) that "haste is the bane of legislation." How truly did Senator Nichols (a Democrat) declaim—eloquently and tersely against the bill as involving too great an expenditure from the City Treasury, without information of necessity or petition for relief. On the vote to reconsider every Senator except Bradley, Creamer, Norton and Tweed voted aye, and then the bill was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, with directions that the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of the City report what, if any, relief is needed, and also the number of applications for relief that have been rejected by them.

PREFERRED MARIPOSA STOCK.

Senator Creamer introduced a bill to authorize the Mariposa Mining Company to issue preferred stock to the amount of $4,000,000. The sum of $2,500,000 of this stock is to be used in redeeming the first mortgage bonds of the Company.

MORE RAILROADS.

Mr. Norton noticed a lot of railroads this morning, to wit: To incorporate the Twenty-third-street Railroad Company (one of the cross-towns); also, East and North River Railroad Company (another cross-town); also, the Intersecting Railroad Company, which is a lot of cross-towns and longitudinals rolled into one—going everywhere, hither and thither, like the wind.

CANAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Committee of the last Senate, instructed to investigate the management of the canals, made a report this morning, which covered about forty pages of foolscap. It was made up mostly of deductions from the testimony heretofore presented to the Constitutional Convention.

RETRENCHMENT.

Senator Crowley called up his resolution providing for the appointment of clerks to certain Committees in the Senate. Mr. Murphy opposed in the strain common to a minority, which gave Senator Crowley an excellent opportunity to let the wind out of Senator Murphy's retrenchment bladder, which was promptly embraced and thoroughly executed.

WHO SHALL PAY?

Senator Hubbard introduced a bill this morning providing that in cases of the separation of man and wife, either by divorce or by mutual agreement, the husband shall not thereafter be liable for the debts of the wife.

Investigating is the order of the day. One wants a Select Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Brooklyn Water Works. Another wants to see what the Commissioners of the Prospect Park of Brooklyn have been doing. The Croton Aqueduct Board of New-York was also proposed as a proper subject for legislative inquiry; so was the State Agricultural Society; so were the Life Insurance Companies—as if the State Superintendent's screw was not enough. None of these resolutions passed, because one person or another proposed to debate them, so they went over under the rule.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Mr. Ackert, of Dutchess, introduces a bill to prevent bribery and corruption. He simply provides that no person shall be exempted from answering a question (when asked if he has paid money for illegal purposes) for the reason that it might criminate himself. At the same time he is not to be convicted of an offence upon any testimony which he may give when upon the witness-stand. It is a matter of congratulation that a gentleman of the majority in the Assembly has had the foresight and—shall I say it?—the courage to introduce a bill that, if passed, strikes at the root of official corruption.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Fifth Ward Syracuse Railroad Company.

Changing the name of the Utica and Waterville Railroad Company.

Amending the charter of the City of Binghamton.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

The President presented the report of Stanford, Gibson and H. C. Murphy, the Committee appointed at the last session to investigate certain alleged frauds in the management of the canals.

The report sets forth that by the contract for dredging the Albany Basin the State is cheated out of $100,000 a year; that by the contract for section eleven of the Erie Canal in repair the State will lose $100,000, and that by the contract for section three of the Champlain Canal the State has been fleeced out of $40,000.

It alleges that these frauds originated at the lettings made by the Contracting Board in 1866, and that there was collusion between said contractors and a majority of the old Contracting Board, whereby the lowest responsible bids were ignored, and the work given to the highest bidders.

The report sustains the charges of dishonest practices, and of the grossest frauds on the part of certain State officers who were concerned in those practices; also declares that there was gross swindling on the part of a certain State officer in connection with the payment of the interest due from the State to the contractors. It sets forth that at least $25,000 were withheld in this connection from the rightful owners, and apparently went into the pockets of an outside broker.

The Committee recommend the immediate abrogation of all the contracts made at the Stanwix Hall combination, and that the Attorney-General be directed to institute proceedings for the recovery of the moneys paid on said contracts.

The report was ordered to be printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Murphy—Authorizing the incorporation of Loan and Warehousing Companies.

By Mr. Williams—To establish a State Institution for the care and education of indigent orphans who became so by the war.

By Mr. Norton—To widen West-street, New-York.

Also, to incorporate the Twenty-third-street Railroad, New-York.

Also, to incorporate the New-York East and North River Railroad Company.

Also, to incorporate the Intersecting Railroad Company, of New-York.

By Mr. Creamer—To incorporate the New-York, Brooklyn and New-Jersey Pneumatic Transportation Company.

Also, to suppress the sale of adulterated and explosive oils in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Tweed—To change the name of the Evening Telegraph Association.

Also, to incorporate the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. Parker—To incorporate the City of Ogdensburgh.

By Mr. Pierce—To incorporate the Sixth-Avenue Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. Norton—Incorporating the Householder's Mutual Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. Williams—Amending the charter of the City of Auburn.

Authorizing the Mariposa Company to issue a first preferred stock.

The bill incorporating the Forestport Railroad Company was passed.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill providing for the completion of the Wallabout improvement in Brooklyn.

Mr. Norton moved resolutions requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of an act for the improvement of Hell Gate Channel. Referred.

The bill to change the name of the Evening Telegraph Association to the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, was passed.

The vote of last week, by which was passed Mr. Creamer's bill, authorizing the authorities of New-York to raise $500,000 for the relief of the poor was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to report what amount is necessary for the relief of the poor of the City, and also, what number of applications for relief have been denied the present Winter.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Brush presented the report of the managers of the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

BILLS REPORTED.

For closing Flood Alley, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Corcoran League, of New York.

To improve Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Prince—To authorize the City of Buffalo to borrow money, and to subscribe to the stock of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

By Mr. Worth—To extend Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Frear—To incorporate the Fiduciary Company of New York.

By Mr. McKiever—In relation to the New-York Marine Court.

By Mr. Kiernan—To amend the Mechanics Lien law of New-York City.

By Mr. W. S. Clark—To provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. Hasbrouck—To prevent the intermarriage of first cousins.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. P. Burns—That a committee be appointed to investigate the Water Board of Brooklyn, and ascertain whether any of the members have been interested in contracts. Tabled.

By Mr. W. S. Andrews—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the proceedings and management of the Brooklyn Prospect Park, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary in reference to the said Commission. Also, that the Committee be instructed to inquire whether any member of said Board is directly or indirectly interested in speculations in real estate adjoining said Park, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

By Mr. Cornwall—

Whereas, The old State Banks having all closed business as State institutions, thereby largely diminishing the business of the Bank Department, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be instructed to bring in a bill to abolish the Bank Department, and devolve the duties thereof upon the Comptroller, where said duties originally belonged. Tabled.

By Mr. Prince—Calling upon the Senate Canal Investigating Committee to furnish the House with a copy of the testimony. Adopted. Also, that the State Agricultural Society furnish, under oath, a detailed statement of the moneys received and disbursed by the said Society during the year 1867. Tabled.

By Mr. Murphy—That the Committee on Cities be authorized to investigate the workings of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers. Tabled.

By Mr. Irving—That a committee be appointed to investigate the business and operations of the life insurance companies doing business in this State, their investments, the amount of taxes paid by them, &c. Tabled.

By Mr. Mathewson—That the acts of the Constitutional Convention are null and void, and that this House refuse to acknowledge, or recognize, or make any appropriation to defray the expenses of said Convention subsequent to the 5th of November last, and that we hereby earnestly request the members thereof to adjourn at once *sine die*.

The Assembly adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. Van Cott presented eight memorials from physicians and surgeons of the Metropolitan District, praying that the powers and duties of the Metropolitan Board of Health be not transferred from State to local jurisdiction.

Also, a memorial from Life Insurance Companies on the same subject.

Mr. Curtis presented a remonstrance from Fire Insurance Companies of the City of New-York against the repeal of the Fire Commission.

Mr. Calahan presented three petitions in favor of a State Medical Board.

The report of the Committee on Cities was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Harris addressed the Committee in favor of the majority report, saying the policy of governing the cities of New-York and Brooklyn by commissions "must be abandoned; a State policy will never be tolerated," it being purely a local matter.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session of the Convention, Mr. Townsend continued his remarks in opposition to the section as reported, arguing that the Commission appointed by the City Governments were more subject to the cohesive power of public plunder, and more expensive than boards created by the Legislature.

Mr. Erastus Brooks argued in favor of the section as reported, contending that as many crimes were now committed daily in New-York City as there were under the old system, and objected to the remarks made against the report as appeals to men's passions. He denied that the report would make cities independent States, and proceeded to show that New-York City was not so bad as had been represented. She supported at her own expense some twenty-seven public charities, which dispensed $81,592 last year, thus relieving many thousand poor people. She maintained fifteen hospitals and eleven dispensaries for the sick poor, which relieved nearly 40,000 poor annually, besides sustaining eight orphan asylums, twelve mission schools, forty benevolent societies, and many other institutions of a kindred nature. He thought that the concentration of power in the Mayor would not be abused, and he hoped the majority report would be adopted.

Adjourned.

The New-Jersey Spiritualists in Court.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions in Newark, N. J., yesterday, Arthur E. Reeves, charged with lewdness, pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for the 27th. E. S. Weeks was held to bail in the sum of $1000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Authority Conferred on the Supreme Court—Nature of its Judicial Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It cannot be questioned that the Supreme Court of the United States must be organized under the legislation of Congress. It was doubted in earlier times whether Congress were bound to organize a Supreme Court as provided for by the Constitution, and there was, perhaps, some little question whether Congress were bound to vest in the Court and the inferior courts, when organized, the whole judicial power of the United States, or might withhold a portion from their jurisdiction.

The Constitution, Article III., Section 1, provides: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." From the earliest discussion of this subject, it has been considered settled that Congress is bound to ordain and establish a Supreme Court, and to vest in it and the inferior courts all the judicial power of the United States; and further, that this judicial power extends to cases, the determination of which involves a decision whether a particular act of legislation by Congress is or is not in harmony with the Constitution. This proposition is derived from article 3, section 2. "*The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States,*" &c. As the practice now is, the judgment, on a writ of error from a lower court, is given according to the majority opinion; or, if the judges are equally divided, the judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

But suppose that Congress should require the concurrence, in some particular case or class of cases, of a larger proportion than a majority of the judges, say two-thirds, in order to give judgment for either party. Unless two-thirds could be persuaded to agree *there could be no judgment at all in the case;* the parties could not have their case or controversy determined. By numerical necessity, the judges must be divided equally, or into a majority and minority. There is no necessity that they shall be as three to two. Congress might perhaps provide for keeping the court on bread-and-water diet until they should produce a two-third majority, or coerce them to this result by some less stringent process. Unless this were done, it might be that cases within the judicial power of the United States should occur which, in consequence of the supposed limitation, could not be decided, and, to that extent, Congress would have failed to vest the full judicial power.

Now, suppose the Court to be so organized by the legislative branch of the Government that, in cases in which the rights of the parties to the suit depend upon the validity of an act of Congress, a judgment must be given in favor of the party claiming under that act, unless two-thirds of the judges agree that the judgment ought to be for the other party. In such instance we have this dilemma, either here is a court in which the judgment may, in certain cases, be determined *by the opinion of a minority* of the persons to whose arbitrament it has been submitted, in which case the power exercised in rendering judgment can hardly be called *judicial;* or, here are cases in which judgment may depend on the arbitrament of *some person other than the members of the Court,* in which alternative this person has, to a certain extent, exercised judicial power in the case. This person can be none other than Congress, which has provided for such a judgment in the instance supposed; and Congress will, in such instance, have exercised the judicial power of the United States.

Admit that the judgment in such instances must be conclusive as between the parties: the losing party would at any rate have no *judicial* remedy to resort to. Yet it could not be expected that the judgment would have any effect to confirm the constitutionality of the act of Congress which had been brought in question, or that the opinion of a majority of the judges against its validity should have no legitimate effect.

There is a common error, as to the effect of judgments of courts in general to determine legal doctrines, which prevails especially as to the effect of judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States to settle questions of constitutional law. It is true that, in asserting the power of this Court to decide cases involving the constitutionality of acts of Congress, our jurists commonly use language implying that, by the judgment of the Court, according to its opinion on the point of constitutionality, the judicial power has determined the doctrine of law *for all persons;* and not merely for those who may be effected by the judgment in the particular case.

But it is certain that this judicial power can operate on individuals only as they may be connected with cases coming before the Court for decision. The power of the Supreme Court to declare the law promulgated by the people of the United States in and by the Constitution, does not differ in kind from that of other courts to declare doctrines of the municipal law. The judgment, in connection with the facts of the case can never be anything more than a precedent, which the juristical public, that is the bench and bar of the whole country, will use as an element in the deduction of the law governing future cases. The judicial opinions which may be given by the judges when they pronounce the judgment of the court, are not the precedent and have no intrinsic authority; though particular expressions of judicial opinion may become authority by being afterward accepted by the juristical public as sound expositions of law. If the doctrine that the opinion of the Supreme Court, given as the ground of judgment in a case within the jurisdiction can directly settle the question of constitutional law is to be accepted literally and simply, without regard to the ordinary doctrine of judicial precedent, it may well be questioned if it would not be better to submit all acts of Congress to the Supreme Court before they go into the statute-book, thus giving the Court a veto power and making it confessedly a part of the legislature. If the broad doctrine is to be received, that one branch of the Government shall have an absolute, uncontrollable power of deciding at any moment what the Constitution is, it will probably be often questioned whether the power might not, with as much safety, be entrusted to Congress. If there is now danger that Congress should usurp this power, it is attributable, in a very great degree, to the extent to which such a power has, in recent times, been claimed for the Supreme Court.

It is impossible, in the nature of our system of jurisprudence, to prevent the development of judge-made law, in the sense of law legitimately derived from judicial precedents. But a decision can have force as judicial precedent only as it may indicate that one or more judicial persons have supported it after hearing the facts of the case. What sort of precedent would a case be in which a majority of the Court should be of opinion that the judgment is contrary to law: a case in which the decision, meaning the weight of opinion, would be contrary to the decision, meaning the judgment rendered? Able opinions of a minority of a court will destroy the effect, as precedent, of a decision rendered by a majority supported by less able opinions. Able opinions by a majority of the Supreme Court against an act of Congress will have their effect in destroying the public confidence in the act, whatever scheme may be devised.

By the way, it may be suggested that judgment may be given in any court without a public declaration of opinion on any point of law. There is nothing, apparently, obliging the Supreme Court to state whether its judgment in any particular case was or was not determined by the opinions of the Justices about the validity of some act of Congress; not even when the question may have been specially argued for the parties. Who is to say if the Court is silent, that in a particular case the majority could not have been in favor of the judgment rendered on other grounds than the invalidity of a certain act of Congress? If the concurrence of two-thirds of the Justices is to be required in any one class of cases, there should be some provision for distinguishing all other cases from that particular class. Who is to say of any case decided by a mere majority that no invalidity of Congressional legislation determined the opinions of the Justices? Some provision would seem necessary requiring the Judges themselves to certify, in the record of every case decided by the Court, whether an opinion as to the validity of any act of Congress was or was not the ground of the judgment.

It may be within the power of Congress to provide that no *opinion* of the Court or of any one or more Justices upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress, shall be printed in the authorized report unless it should be certified that the opinion was delivered in a case in which the decision turned upon this question; nor unless a majority of the Justices who heard the argument should have united on a single written statement of the reasons for their concurrent opinion on the question. If such a rule had ever been followed, there would have been a considerable saving to the profession in books, and the Judges would have less indulged in long-winded and semi-political disquisitions; would have tried more to have a common understanding of the words used by them in common; have endeavored to avoid verbal disagreements, and have been more precise and concise in what they did say. Many a now voluminously reported case would have been forgotten, if there had been some such method of limiting the judicial *cacoethes scribendi,* and the respect which the decisions of the Court formerly secured would have continued. That it has diminished in these latter days is mainly owing to the effect upon the Court itself of the notion, that it has an ancillary or rather a duenna-like legislative function whereby, while it is deciding a question of dollars and cents between *Doe* and *Roe,* it may bind the action of Congress and the course of political parties. But an attempt of Congress to withhold the Court from deciding cases according to the real balance of its judicial opinion, is not only inconsistent with the language of the Constitution, but subversive of the intrinsic organization of a judicial tribunal.

J. C. H.

Supreme Court No Right to Decide Political Questions—Constitutional Organization—Judiciary Acts—Opinions of Jefferson and Mason—History.

The Beeches, Jan. 16, 1868.

If this project prevail, the higher attributes of the Court will be destroyed. The principle will be in effect affirmed that partisan exigencies, real or supposed, constitute the supreme law; that the Court, created by the Constitution in part to judge of the validity of Congressional action, shall henceforward be powerless, whatever the character of that action may be. To-day the proposition is that, instead of a majority of the Judges, two-thirds of the whole shall concur to-morrow, if necessary.—*New-York Times.*

Certainly. Why not? I should vote for a law, and if not passed, enter a solemn protest against any right of the Supreme Court to decide political questions. In that I stand on the same ground with the great leaders of the Democratic Party. I do not enter upon the policy, the propriety or the expediency of the act just passed the House. I care nothing about the opinion of the Court on reconstruction, for it has no right to give an opinion upon it. The act now before the Senate is one (only stronger) which should have passed sixty years ago.

The perfect and entire power of Congress over the organization and mode of action of the Supreme Court is undeniable. The Supreme Court neither was nor could be organized at all till Congress legislated on it, and whether they made one judge or fifty, whether they made part or all a quorum—part or all necessary to a decision—whether they made marshals and clerks, or any other officers, were questions wholly within the province of Congress, and so acknowledged in the first judiciary act passed. Mr. Bingham asked: "Who dare sit here and deny the power of Congress to make the Court one or three Judges?" Article 3, sections 1 and 2 gives the whole constitutional power of the Supreme Court. You will look in vain there for any limitation of the power of Congress over its organization, or any power of that Court to decide on the political powers of Congress or the States. I have examined that article carefully, and I don't find any right of that Court to interfere with the political rights of the States, much less with the political power of the General Government. I gave my views on this subject (unimportant as they may be) last Summer in the Times, and I will now barely refer to two points: The only jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is over "*cases,*" and that is a technical term, always implying litigation—not implying by possibility any power over an act of Congress constituting a State. Has the Supreme Court any Constitutional power to nullify the act constituting the State of Nebraska, under pretence of adjudicating a "case?" What right has it, then, to nullify an act reconstructing the State of Alabama? I ask any able or candid lawyer of the City of New-York to tell me by what *rationale* of law, logic or Constitution, the Supreme Court can sit in judgment between Congress and Alabama? And I want to know of any intelligent politician where he thinks the political sovereignty of this country is if it can be nullified by five lawyers commissioned by the President? I confess to you that if I thought such a thing possible I should think the people incapable of self-government.

You intimate a doubt as to what the Supreme Court will do. I take it the Supreme Court, if nothing else, is the creature of law. Suppose all the acts of the Judiciary repealed—where is the Supreme Court? But that is an extreme case, which merely tests the principle. The Court will obey the law carefully when it is the law. Now let us see the process. The Constitution has prescribed the exact mode in which a law shall be passed. Congress passes a law in that mode, which regulates the organization and modes of procedure of that Court. Then it is *prima facie* law. The Constitution has given Congress the absolute power of regulating the organization and procedure of the Court. Hence it is a constitutional law. Now I should like to know what the Court has to do but to obey it? There underlies this subject a great principle, of far more importance than a specific act; and to this principle, my respectable and respected reader, I call your attention. It is quite likely you may differ from me, according as you trust or doubt popular government. The principle is this, that the legislative power of the Government cannot be interfered with by either the Judiciary or the President. In other words, the political acts of Congress cannot be nullified by the Judiciary, or arrested by the President. Of course I do not mean that the President may not veto a bill till passed by two-thirds, or the Supreme Court may not adjudge "cases," either of person or property, arising under acts of Congress. That is its proper business. I mean as in the organization of a Territory, the reconstruction of the rebel States, the purchase of Louisiana, or any other acts, political and sovereign—that the Supreme Court has no constitutional right whatever to act upon them or to decide. The recent attempt to get up a case for the Supreme Court to decide on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction act is, to my mind, a supreme absurdity. What of mighty wisdom, or holy justice, or infinite mind resides in eight lawyers at Washington, which is to set aside as worthless the solemn verdict of the people? If any lawyer thinks me wrong, I will sit at his feet till he teaches me the right. I am willing to be instructed by any Gamaliel who is charitable enough to aid me with his learning. In the meanwhile, I should first recommend him to answer Mr. Bingham, who floored his antagonists with the ease of a giant crushing pigmies.

And now for the doctrines of Democracy on the power of the Supreme Court. I suppose that Democrats and most intelligent people have heard of Thomas Jefferson. I suppose, also, that political readers, who know something of political history, know that Mr. Jefferson was utterly opposed to any right of the Supreme Court to decide political questions; he denied it altogether. Political readers will also remember that this is not the first time by any means that the United States Courts have been drawn into the political arena; and in each case they have been signally defeated before the people. The first was when at the close of the Administration of John Adams, the Circuit Courts were enlarged with new Judges. In 1812, a bill was introduced by Mr. Breckinridge to repeal those Courts, and on that an able and interesting discussion took place. I need only refer to the clear statement of the principle I maintain, by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, one of the ablest members of the Democratic Party. He said:

> "Though of opinion that each Department ought to discharge its proper duties free from the fear of others, yet I have never believed that they ought to be independent of the nation itself; much less have I believed it proper, or that our Constitution authorizes our courts of justice to control the other Departments of the Government."

This is the principle exactly. When Congress, elected by the people, enacts a law, which in its very nature is an exercise of sovereignty, it is a positive usurpation for any Court to interfere with it.

The next time, when politics came up in the Supreme Court, was in the case of Dred Scott. The Court was corrupted by Democratic politicians, and embraced the harlot Slavery. We appealed from Courts and Presidents to the people. With what result you know. It is an evil hour when any department of the Government usurps the functions of another. Look at the case of the President, whose whole legal function in the South was that of Commander of the Army; and who has sunk to his present condition by attempting duties which never belonged to him. It will be an evil hour if the Supreme Court assumes jurisdiction over the Reconstruction Act; and you may rest assured its defeat will be as certain as that of Taney and his associates.

In all the conflicts of party the people are not likely to forget that sovereign power resides in themselves. Congress may be denounced by politicians and may be very indiscreet itself, but each member represents a single district, and in each district the people vote. When a large majority, therefore, come together of one opinion, it will be very hard to make the world believe they do not represent the people. To the people only they are amenable and not to Courts and Presidents.

A Veteran Observer.

ILLINOIS.

Methodist Convention—Lay Representation—The Resolutions Adopted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

A convention of the friends of lay representation in the M. E. Church of the Northwest was held in this city yesterday. The attendance was not large, though respectable in point of numbers and talent. Col. J. W. Ray, of Indianapolis, was chosen President, with quite a formidable list of Vice-Presidents, representing seven States.

The President, in explaining the objects of the Convention, said that it was held in aid of the movement to secure laymen and women seats in the ecclesiastical bodies of the Methodist Church. He hoped and expected to see the measure carried in the next General Conference.

Quite a number of letters were read from clergymen and others, expressing regret at their inability to attend, and their sympathy with the objects of the Convention. Among them was one from Senator Wiley, of West Virginia, and one from Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa.

The principal speech or address was made by Hon. W. A. Cumback, President of the Indiana Senate. He advocated at much length and with great force the introduction of lay representatives into the conferences of the Methodist Church. In arguing this measure, he said, we are only actuated by a belief that its adoption will promote the best interests of the cause of Christ and of the Church we all love so well. In speaking of the Sabbath-schools, he exclaimed, "Is it not a strange spectacle in this nineteenth century, in a church as enlightened as ours, that the persons who have charge of the mighty army of Sabbath-school children, who are training them for God, have not one of them a voice or a vote in the administration of this most important interest!" "We, as laymen," he continued, "have a right to a place in the councils of the Church. To deny the expediency of calling in the business talent of our merchants, the eminent judges and lawyers of our laity, to take part in the discussions upon mighty matters that take place in our conferences, and give additional respect to their decisions, are positions wholly at war with our notions of sound policy."

The speech was an able one, and conclusive to all who have been accustomed to a church polity where power is not entirely in the hands of the priesthood.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series which was adopted:

1. That the Methodist Episcopal Church is the most efficient organization developed by Christianity to extend Scriptural holiness among men; yet it is susceptible of improvement.
2. That the present generation has a right to change the plan of the Church, and adapt it to the altered circumstances of the present age.
3. That we regard this as preëminently a time of Christian opportunity; that the whole Christian brotherhood—laity as well as clergy—are summoned to the fullest consecrative, the largest liberality and the most self-sacrificing labors.
4. That in view of the great enterprizes in which the Church is engaged, we regard it as eminently reasonable that the laity should be associated with the ministry in the inception, establishment and modification of the various institutions of the Church.
5. That we request the approaching General Conference to give the subject its prayerful and candid consideration.

The Northwest is in favor of this measure, as of every other one which enlarges spiritual liberty. The Conferences have pronounced in favor of it with great unanimity. There is here and there a fossil among the ministry who would continue the priesthood a "close corporation," but the great body are in favor of throwing down the bars.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, of this city, addressed the Convention eloquently in favor of lay representations. There was entire harmony and unanimity in the proceedings of the Convention, and they will have weight with the powers that be.

Possible Effect of Universal Negro Suffrage on the Republican Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Conventions called by act of Congress to reconstruct the Southern States are in session. One absolute condition of Congressional favor is the incorporation of universal negro suffrage into those Governments. When this is done Congress is pledged to admit them to representation. They will then pass from under its control, and if evil has been done it will be evil without remedy.

That the leading men of the Republican Party did not intend to destroy it, that they did not intend to build up a party directly antagonistic to it in every respect, that they did not intend to introduce into the Government of the country an element which would prove its overthrow is patent to all. And yet, Mr. Editor, this is just what they will most surely accomplish unless there is a reversal of their action.

That the Republican Party cannot control the negroes in its interest has been repeatedly asserted both by men of its own creed and by its present opponents. It has been, however, a conviction that it could. In popular cant the "negro knew the flag of freedom, the ticket of liberty;" "was 'loyal' during the war;" "should be true to the party that released him from bondage," &c., &c.

The arguments which are relied upon to support this assertion are chiefly these:

1. That he has voted for them always.
2. That his interest will still demand it.
3. That his gratitude will influence him.

Of the first of these facts there can be no dispute. The negro has invariably voted for the party who promised him the most, and up to this the Radical Republicans have been that party. But have thoughtful men considered that when suffrage is conferred the party has nothing else to give. Are other parties so poor? Is there no party promising repudiation and demanding the repeal of all tariffs?

It is alleged, however, that his interests will impel him. What interests? Is he a landholder? Does he hold bonds? Does he manufacture? But he is a noble fellow. He has been loyal; he will be true; he will be grateful. Mr. Editor, sensible men of our party know that this is all *bosh.* He is a man—a poor man, a selfish man. He knows that the Emancipation Proclamation was conditional. He knows bondholders pay no taxes. He knows that the cotton tax, which has crushed him so, was entailed upon him by the party which asks his suffrage; and, you must either repudiate, repeal it, or lose him. That he will not heed you unless you thus yield to his demands, is seen in the result of the elections in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Such men as McKenzie, Botts, Stone, Johnson, &c., men true to us from the beginning, have been repudiated, and adventurers or fanatics of their own color elected to place.

Let the Republican Party beware. It will not only do a foul wrong to the white people of the South, but it will overthrow itself by universal suffrage. It is not too late; let it fall back upon impartial suffrage and save itself.

A REPUBLICAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Cholera on the Leibnitz—Protection for Emigrants—Proposed Legislation.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held last evening, (instead of in the afternoon, as usual,) at the Society Library Building in University-place, a long letter was read from Dr. Harris, with regard to the recent importations of cholera to this country on the *Leibnitz, Lord Brougham* and other emigrant vessels.

Dr. Harris took the ground that greater care should be adopted by the Powers of Continental Europe in sending emigrant ships out here without a medical officer, or proper sanitary instructions to the shipmasters. He commented severely on the treatment of the passengers by the *Leibnitz,* who, in addition to the ravages of cholera, suffered from the want of proper food and wholesome water, thus adding starvation and thirst to pestilence. The Doctor gave a tabular view of the number of vessels which arrived here since 1832 in cholera years, with the deaths on the passage, and asserted that the germs of every cholera epidemic which has visited our shores since then, have been carried here by emigrants. The number of ships was 238. The deaths on the voyage have been very numerous, and 1,347 have been sent to Quarantine Hospital from the ships. In 1832 and 1849 there was more cholera on board emigrant ships than can be found by either Custom-house or Hospital Registers, or by returns. After discussing at length the causes of the propagation of cholera, he suggested that the local authorities of towns whence emigrants come should adopt proper sanitary regulations for their care and superintendence, the enforcement of all laws relating to the cleanliness and provisioning of emigrant ships from European ports, and the establishment of proper sanitary regulations for shipmasters.

A report was presented by Messrs. Kapp and Bissinger, the Committee of the Board that recently visited the *Liebnitz.* The report gives the particulars of the filthy condition of the vessel, of which we published a full account last Tuesday, censures the Captain, dwells upon the bad reputation of the Hamburg sailing vessels in general, and proposes to petition Congress for an amendment of the Emigrant Passenger act of March 3, 1855, incorporating into the same the following provisions:

1. The appointment of a physician or surgeon on board of all emigrant vessels with more than 50 passengers. Thus far there is no such law on the statute book of the United States. The failure to have on board a physician, whose skill and good character should be fully vouched for by unquestionable evidence, should be at least $5,000, and one-half of such penalty should be paid over to the passengers *pro rata,* and the other half to the Collector of the port, and at the port of New-York for the benefit of the Emigrant Fund.
2. The doing away with the orlop deck on board of emigrant ships. In case of contravention the penalty of the ship should be at least $5,000, and, in addition, each passenger roomed on the orlop deck should have double the amount of their passage money refunded.
3. The power of obtaining redress to be lodged in the hands of the parties injured—the emigrants themselves.
4. Summary proceedings for the recovery of damages.

The report declares that a Commissioner should be appointed for the especial purpose of hearing and passing upon these complaints. He might be appointed by the Chief-Justice of the United States under the precedent established in the case of the registers in bankruptcy. His authority, however, must be to hear and *determine.* An appeal from his decision should not operate to supersede execution upon his judgment, but the losing party should be cast upon his chances of obtaining restitution.

With the view to protecting emigrants against the rapacity of shipowners, the fourteenth section of the law of March 3, 1855, enacted by Congress on the representation of the Commissioners of Emigration of this State, requires the payment of $10 as a penalty for every passenger other than cabin passengers and over the age of 8 years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease, for the nonpayment of which penalty within 24 hours after arrival a further penalty of $50 is imposed, to be "recovered by the United States" in any Circuit or District Court. Under this wording of the law no particular officer of the United States appears to be authorized to prosecute or enforce the collection, and consequently many of the penalties are not paid, and the law, to some extent, becomes a dead letter. It is suggested that the section be amended for this port, by authorizing and directing a prosecution by the District-Attorney of the Southern District, on complaint being made by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State, and making such penalties a lien on the ship or vessel, and the owner or consignee liable therefor.

In our opinion, the Committee adds, it is of great importance for the interest of humanity in which both Europe and this country are concerned, and as a question of political economy that the transportation of emigrants across the Atlantic to this port should be confined to steam vessels, as they not only convey the passengers more comfortably and land them in better health, but in consequence of the regularity and rapidity of the passage, save an immense amount of labor to this country.

The following are the statistics of the week:

Number of emigrants arrived to Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868 1,735
Number of emigrants arrived since to Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1868 1,099
Total 2,834
To same date in 1867 4,906
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1867 .... $68,650 13
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 15, 1868 ... $9,570 00
Received since to Jan. 22, 1868, for commutation to passengers, &c. ... $6,266 76—$15,836 76
Total $84,486 89
Disbursements, as per previous accounts, to Jan. 15, 1868 .... $14,351 63
Balance in Bank $70,135 26

The Superintendent of the Labor Exchange has published a circular letter for the information of all employers, who would avail themselves of the advantages of this institution, which sets forth the following regulations: 1. The "Labor Exchange," lately organized by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York is a free market for emigrant labor, open to employers from all parts of the United States. While procuring prompt and remunerative employment to emigrants, it offers to employers superior opportunities, to choose suitable employes out of the large and varied supply of applicants for work, daily resorting to this office. 2. This office charges no fees, commissions nor any other remuneration from employer or employe. It furnishes to employers not only domestic help, agricultural or unskilled labor, but also all kind of skilled laborers, mechanics, artizans, &c. 3. Land speculators are excluded from the privileges of this office; and all propositions, contemplating the sale or leasing of land to emigrants, will be rejected. 4. Employers, applying at this office, must either be known to the Superintendent, or produce satisfactory references. Agents must be duly authorized by their principals, and well recommended. 5. This office does not make contracts for emigrants with the employer; it does not fix the amount of wages nor the term of service, nor prescribe any other condition of the contract; it leaves all these matters to be settled by the voluntary agreement of the parties immediately interested, and assists them only by giving all needful information and advice. 6. Employers must provide for and take care of the transportation of their employes to the respective places of destination. If means sufficient to cover traveling expenses are remitted to this office, with the request to send hired help to the applicant, we shall see to it that the employe is properly started on his voyage. The expenses and the risk of transportation to distant places will be greatly reduced if employers residing in the country, and desiring emigrant help, would club together and appoint one of their number employing and forwarding agent for all the members of the club. 7. Farm laborers may be hired for wages, varying from $6 to $10 per month in winter, from $12 to $18 in summer (beside board and lodging). Engagements for the whole year are of rare occurrence. Southern planters have in a few instances hired good farm hands in this office by the year, for $120 to $180 (besides board and lodging). Female domestic servants obtain from $6 to $10 per month. Professed cooks have been engaged from $12 to $20 per month. Southern planters who need male and female help, would do well to hire whole families. Families, consisting of husband and wife, and sometimes including one or more small children, have been hired for $15 to $24 per month. 8. Emigrants are at present reluctant, to take Southern engagements, because unfavorable impressions prevail in regard to the situation and treatment of the Southern laborer, the kind and quality of food and lodging furnished to him, and the prompt and sure payment of his wages. The emigrant will build his new home only where labor is duly honored and reaps its just reward. Let him realize the fact that labor in the South leads just as surely to independence, comfort and a respectable social position, as it does in the North, and the Southern States will soon attract a large and steady stream of European immigration.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Letter from Peter Cooper to the Constitutional Convention—Reforms Suggested.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.

To Hon. William A. Wheeler, President of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of the State of New-York:

My Dear Sir:—A long life, spent almost entirely in this City, has made me familiar with some of the chief imperfections connected with its government.

If I am not mistaken, the greatest of all the causes that have operated to corrupt the government of our City and State has resulted from the special and partial laws that have been passed—laws that have enabled artful and designing men to obtain the property of the industrious and unsuspecting part of the community without giving it an equivalent in any form of useful labor. Our legislators seem to have forgotten that the true object of all laws is to *establish and enforce justice* as the only possible way by which the weak and the unsuspecting part of the community *can be protected,* and the lives and liberty of all be effectually secured.

Our fathers framed for us a Constitution and form of government intended to enable their posterity to embody in the forms of law the highest wisdom, virtue and intelligence of a whole community.

They intended to make that wisdom and intelligence *avail* to secure the blessings of a righteous government for themselves and their posterity.

To obtain and maintain such a government we need the wisdom of simplicity; we need laws that can be known, understood and enforced. Every law that is passed should render sure the rewards of honest labor.

We now look with longing hope to your Convention for such a revision of the Constitution of this State as will make it clearly the object of all future laws to secure the rights of all and establish *justice,* as the only possible means by which the general welfare can be surely and effectually promoted. There can be no work more important than to find out and remove the causes that have produced the frightful state of political demoralization that now threatens all that we hold dear as a nation. It will be found that the evils that now demand the deepest consideration, and the most determined action of the Convention, have grown out of a long-continued course of special and partial acts of legislation. The only possible remedy for these evils will be found in putting an end to all unjust and unnecessary acts of legislation.

Every law that is passed should be open and free to every company, corporation or individual that may require the protection of such a law to aid capital and labor in the most effectual way to promote the general welfare.

It was wisely designed by those who framed for us the Constitution of our State and nation—that the President of the Union and the Governors of the States should share largely in the exercise of those powers and responsibilities that are necessary to maintain a wise control over those rights and interests which the people have intrusted to their care.

The people feel that they have a right to look to, and rely upon their Government to do those things for them which they, *as individuals, cannot do for themselves.*

It was intended by the people to cloth their executive head with power to stop, by a veto, all acts of injurious legislation.

It was intended that the President of the Union and the Governors of States should *hold themselves responsible* under their oath to the *people* for a faithful execution of the law—and also for a faithful performance of *duty* by every *man holding office by virtue of their authority and power.*

The great principle to be constantly kept in view in the organization of government, is to make it continually manifest that all laws that are passed and every office that is created, are intended to supply some real want of the people.

Every law that is passed should be so clear, plain and positive, that no man could long hold office under it and receive its emoluments, without a faithful performance of the duties required by the law. It is in vain for us to hope for a wise and good government until wise and good men *can be induced to accept office and can be elected thereto and continued therein.*

Such men will not accept office until some assurance can be given that will lead them to believe that a faithful performance of duties useful to the public will secure them a continuance in place, and a suitable pension when worn out in the public service.

It is now in the power of the Convention to frame a code of laws for all the large cities of the State that will prove in its application an inestimable blessing—*laws that will enable the people to form and carry on their local governments with the same intelligent economy and care that a wise and good individual would adopt if the whole community were all members of his own family.*

A wise community will, like a *wise individual,* take the necessary measures to secure men of integrity and capacity to fill every office required by the wants of the people.

It will now venture to propose for consideration of your Honorable Body a *plan* to secure a wise and good government for our cities—a result for which thousands are looking and longing with anxious hope. Under our form of government, as in our private business, we have no right to expect perfect workmen without first giving them an opportunity to know and understand the duties they are required to perform.

The knowledge requisite to enable men to perform their duties wisely and well, can only be obtained by adopting means that will secure more stability in all the departments of government, *and more especially in all Judicial and Executive departments.* These offices should be relieved from the power of mere party politicians, and their continuance in place should be made to depend on their own capacity, integrity and fidelity in the performance of their duties.

To secure such faithful, intelligent men in all the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, it will be necessary to have them appointed to serve for and during a faithful continuance to perform the duties of their office.

To form and maintain an economical government for our cities it will be necessary to give the *people the power to elect* one of their wisest and most responsible men from each of the several wards of their city to form a Council of Appointment, whose sole duty it will be to *select, appoint, watch over and keep in office the wisest and best men that can be found to fill every office required by the wants of a city.*

This Council of Appointment should take and subscribe to an oath by which they should individually promise and agree to make every appointment irrespective of politics or religion. One-third of this Council of Appointment should go out of office every year and their places be filled by a new election in the wards from which they came.

To enable the electors to give an intelligent vote, the name of each candidate should be placed before the people at least three months before an election.

I would recommend that the Common Council should be purely a legislative body, and that all the executive work of the cities be carried on through bureaus or departments, similar to the bureaus and departments now organized under the General Government of our country.

I would recommend that the Mayor elected directly by the people be clothed with power to suspend and dismiss from office, for good and sufficient cause, the heads of any one of the several bureaus or departments of the Government; and also with power to prorogue the Board of Aldermen or Councilmen whenever such measure is demanded by the great and important interests of the City.

In this way the Mayor would be made individually responsible for a proper supervision of the men appointed by a Council of Appointment also elected by the people.

The whole power and duty of this Council of Appointment should be to use their best judgment to select and made every appointment required by the bureaus or departments of the Government—every appointment to be made by the Council to have entire reference to the qualifications that are necessary to make them useful to the City.

In this way the Mayor would be made directly responsible to the people, the whole people who elected him for the mal-administration of the Government.

It is the privilege of your Honorable Body, now in session, to frame a code of laws that will dry up the great fountain of legislative corruption. This can be done by prescribing that every law that is passed in future *shall be a general law, open and free to every company, corporation and individual who may desire the protection of such a law to aid labor and capital to accomplish any object useful to the public.*

When these privileges are secured to the people, we may then hope for a government that all can honor, respect and obey.

We shall then find that all the political evils that we have suffered were the natural offspring of unwise and unjust legislation, such as the people can never honor or respect.

If it were possible to bring into view the millions that are annually drawn from the community in the shape of taxes, and then see these millions used by artful politicians as a fund of corruption to control the elections and the legislation of our country, we should be horrified at the sight. We should see the cause of the moral and political demoralization that is rapidly growing up in our midst; and we would also see that the same soil that can produce "briers and thorns to vex us in the land wherein we dwell" *can be subdued by wisdom* and made to yield for us and our country *nature's choicest fruits.* We should then see how wonderful is the wisdom that

> "*Connects in this,*
> Our *greatest virtue* with our *greatest bliss,*
> And makes our own *bright prospect* to be *blest,*
> Our *strongest motive* to *assist the rest.*"

All of which is respectfully submitted, by
Yours truly, PETER COOPER.

Board of Audit.

A regular session of this Board was held yesterday, Messrs. Martindale, Depew, Bonney and Stuart presiding.

The hearing of the claim of Mrs. Eliza S. Cox, administratrix of Dr. Henry G. Cox, which was adjourned from Monday, was resumed.

Mrs. Henry J. Winser, daughter of Dr. Henry G. Cox, deceased, testified that she was in constant attendance upon her father after his injury; that be was confined to bed from the 2d of March, the day of the accident, till the second week in May following, and was unable to sleep in an ordinary bed until the following December; that he was unable to resume the practice of medicine till some six weeks thereafter, and then only partially, as he was obliged ever after, up to the time of his death, to decline very many [illegible] that the increased expenses of the family consequent upon her father's injury were $150 per month for nearly a year after the accident; that he was always subject to more or less pain in the injured limb after the accident up to the time he was seized with the paralysis that caused his death; that the paralysis commenced in his left thigh, which was fractured by the accident.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that her father's receipts from his profession during the year prior to the accident were between $8,000 and $10,000.

Henry J. Winser testified that he knew Dr. Cox previous to and after the injury; that he was a tall man, 6 feet and 3½ inches in height, weighed about 180 pounds, and was slow and deliberate in his movements; that after the accident his system was broken down, and he never recovered from the injury; that he was obliged to drag the injured limb in walking.

The further hearing of the claim was here adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 8.

The next claim heard was that of David McMullin and Cornelius Mahoney, for a reward of $100 for arresting an illegal voter at the State election, in November, 1866. Claimant Mahoney was acting at the time as policeman and McMullin gave the information that caused the arrest. The person arrested was named Joseph Murphy. Claimant testified that he was convicted of the offence but was never sent to prison, for what reason he did not know.

No other claims being ready, the Board adjourned till to-day at 12 M.

THE LAST BANK ROBBERY.

The Bonds Stolen from the Bank of the Republic—Examination in the Case of Edwin A. Weed.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Dowling commenced an examination at the Tombs in the case of Edwin A. Weed, who was arrested because he was found in possession of two of the bonds alleged to have been stolen from the National Bank of the Republic on the 15th inst. The following witnesses were examined:

Julius H. Hagan, of No. 1 Wall-street, of the firm of Cohen & Hagan, testified that he saw his partner take from the box in the office a number of Missouri and United States Bonds, and he took them to the Bank of the Republic for deposit as security on a loan made to the firm; knew that the bonds were deposited because they were the only ones given for that purpose to the banks, and because they were credited to them on the pass book; the firm had purchased the bonds from Hallgarten & Co., numbered 399, 394, 392, 387, 710, 1,161, 471, 464, 263 and 452. On cross-examination the witness stated that Mr. Daniel Cohen had purchased the bonds, he being a customer, and they were left by him as security; he did not examine the package of bonds, and knew nothing of them of his own knowledge; Mr. Daniel Cohen is now in Europe; witness couldn't swear that he had ever seen the bonds; the memorandum like the one shown was always sent to the bank, and generally pinned to the bonds.

Henry W. Ford, Cashier of the Bank, testified that he had opened the package handed to him, purporting to be bonds; he counted them and learned their denominations, afterward making a loan upon them; he did not examine the numbers particularly nor did he make any record of them; he supposed he could not swear that these bonds shown were the identical bonds handed to him; witness handed them to Mr. Cunningham, the discount clerk; did not remember whether he laid them on the sill or handed them to Mr. Cunningham; at any rate that was the last he saw of them; they were brought to the bank loose, not enveloped, and no memorandum was furnished him at the time of making the loan; the bonds received by him from Cohen & Hagan were the identical bonds handed to, or placed on the sill for, Mr. Cunningham; the bank has no record of the bonds except the list already published; witness had known Weed for some time by sight, but he had not seen him in or near the bank on the day of the robbery, though he did not pretend to say that he had seen every one at the bank that day.

Philip Farley was cross-examined, and testified that he arrested Mr. Weed on the corner of Houston-street and Broadway Monday, and took him to Police Headquarters; got the two bonds shown from Weed, and asked him where he got them; he said he had got them from Miles Murray, and that he thought the officer would find more of the bonds in the possession of Murray. Weed said Murray could be found at his (Weed's) house, No. 34 Sixth-street, at half past eleven o'clock, and asked witness to go with him to that place; witness refused to do so, but went near there, and arrested Murray, in company with Officer Eustace, near Weed's residence; witness spoke to Murray about the bonds before they got to Police Headquarters, and told him that Weed had been arrested for having stolen bonds in his possession; did not say that Weed said that he got the bonds from him, but did tell him that Weed had "squealed;" witness did not search Murray, but he placed some bonds on the table at Police Headquarters; the eight bonds shown are those surrendered by Murray; Murray did not deny having given the bonds to Weed when arrested, and told that Weed had "squealed;" at Headquarters he said he received the bonds from Weed; Murray said he lived in Fourth-street, and did business in Broadway.

Counsel for the defence asked about the bank-bills found in possession of Murray, when Mr. Farley said he had been instructed by Mrs. Kennedy to avoid all allusion to these bills, in order that the ends of justice be furthered. A warm discussion on the question ensued between the counsel for the defence and Mr. Bedford, the District Attorney, when it was finally agreed that the detective explain the matter and relate the facts to Justice Dowling in private, which being done, the magistrate announced that the possession of those $5,000 worth of bank-bills had no bearing upon the present case, and he instructed the witness not to answer.

On redirect examination Mr. Farley stated that he asked Weed where he had obtained the bonds; when he arrested Weed he did not tell him why he was arrested, and only explained the matter on reaching Police Headquarters.

James P. Cunningham, the bank discount clerk, was cross-examined, and testified that the bonds had, he knew, been placed near his desk, but he could not identity them, except by hearsay.

The examination was then adjourned until Monday next.

Fire in a Public School.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in one of the class rooms on the third floor of Ward School No. 51, in Forty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The flames originated from the hot-air pipes, which set fire to the surbase, and they were extinguished with slight damage. As a matter of course the alarm of fire caused great excitement among the scholars, but owing to the presence of mind exhibited by Mr. E. A. Walsh, the Principal, and his associate teachers, the children all reached the street in safety, which allayed the anxiety of the parents, who soon arrived on the scene. The Twenty-second Precinct Police greatly aided in the escape of the pupils. This is the third time a fire has occurred in the building from the same cause.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Dry Goods.—The approximate sales of the largest dry goods houses in this City during 1867 are given below. Two-thirds of the amounts are taken from the monthly returns for the last eight months of the year. Before that time the returns were made annually. It is assumed that the sales of the first four months of the year averaged as much as the remaining eight months for which returns were made: H. B. Claflin & Co., $46,120,914; A. T. Stewart & Co., $32,088,000; George Bliss & Co., $8,512,500; Hoyt, Spragues & Co., $7,893,000; Lathrop, Ludington & Co., $7,510,500; J. Brewer & Co., $7,236,000; William J. Peake & Co., $6,928,500; Anthony & Hall, $6,169,500; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $5,884,500; Benkard & Hutton, $5,272,500; S. B. Chittenden & Co., $4,599,500; George A. Wicks & Co., $4,550,500.

City Mission.—The directors of the City Mission met yesterday afternoon at the Bible House, A. R. Wetmore, Vice-President, in the chair. Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, gave an interesting account of the progress of missionary work during the past year. Addresses on the same subject were delivered by Rev. Louis E. Jackson, and by several of the missionaries and directors. The Mission Stations are well attended. Social meetings are in progress and have been attended with very gratifying results. Much is being done to relieve the suffering among the worthy poor. The Financial Committee collected $4,000 to meet their monthly bill. After the transaction of the usual routine business the meeting adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.—Judge W. F. Allen, of Oswego; Hon. John W. Leftwick, of Memphis; Hon. J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburgh; Gen. John A. Green, of Syracuse; and Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. D. L. Phillips, of Springfield; and Hon. J. S. Cook, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. Gregory Smith, of St. Albans; Hon. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts; and Hon. C. W. Chapin, of Rochester, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. Robertson, U. S. A., is at the Hoffman House.

Inquests.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday over the body of Charles Hayman, the German who committed suicide at No. 48 Marion-street, on Tuesday, as already reported. The evidence elicited presented no new facts, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance.... Mrs. Margaret Akins was found dead in her bed yesterday at No. 1,414 Broadway. She was a widow, and leaves four small children wholly unprovided for. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest.

The Old and New Boards of Councilmen.—Some time since the members of the new Board of Councilmen addressed to the Comptroller a protest against the payment of salaries to the members of the old Board of Councilmen. This protest the Comptroller referred to the Corporation Counsel, with a request that he would advise him how to act in the premises. Mr. O'Gorman, in reply, advises the Comptroller to abstain from paying any salaries until the Courts have decided which Board is entitled thereto.

The Electric Ball.—The annual ball of the Telegraphic fraternity of the various companies of this City comes off on Thursday evening, the 23d inst. These reunions are among the most notable and enjoyable of the season. New and novel effects will be introduced by means of the "Electric Light," under the direction of the Messrs. C. T. & J. N. Chester of this City. The occasion will be honored with the presence of Hon. W. Orton, Gen. Marshal Lefferts, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Gen. Burnside, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Gen. W. F. Smith, Mr. J. C. Hinchman and many other distinguished gentlemen. The success of these reunions in the past is a guarantee that the coming social event will be most brilliant and *recherché.*

The Weather.—The ice in the harbor is increasing in quantity, strength and thickness, so much so that navigation is at times almost suspended; but if this soft weather continues for a day or two, it will disappear, to the great delight of the shipping interest, and to all whose homes are reached by either of the many ferries which connect the City with Long Island, Staten Island and New-Jersey.

The Pacific Mail Company's Steamship Rising Star.—This steamer sailed yesterday from Pier No. 42, literally thronged from "stem to stern." She carried out to California one of the largest loads of passengers and freight of any other steamer leaving this port for Aspinwall this season, and the fact of her having done so goes far to prove the great confidence in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the traveling community.

City Car Pickpockets.—On Monday evening P. W. Longley, of No. 189 Carleton-avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to get on a Bleecker-street car at the Fulton Ferry. He was surrounded by pickpockets and robbed of a note for $5,000 and $31 in cash.... Yesterday Homer H. Stuart, of No. 172 Broadway, was robbed of a gold watch and chain while on a Fourth-avenue car.

Internal Revenue Seizures.—Five barrels of spirits were taken possession of yesterday, at C. A. Vanmester & Brother's store, No. 50 New Bowery, and held subject to the proof of tax having been paid. Four barrels of spirits on a dray in Fulton-street, near Greenwich-street, were seized because of irregular brands.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.
65—Jaudon et al. vs. Carpenter.
73—Lillis vs. Ward et al.
75—Mendenhall vs. Klinck.
76—Moody vs. Osgood.
77—Rooke vs. Aswood.
78—Harman vs. Herz.
351—Gara vs. Eisenlohr, Adm'x.
82—McDonald vs. White.
83—Jaudon et al. vs. Walton et al.
84—Hatch vs. Brewster.
85—Graham vs. Thayer.

Nos.
88—Phillips vs. Speyers.
90—Henriques vs. Henriques et al.
91—Roberts, Surv'r, vs. Fisher et al.
92—Farley, Jr., vs. St. John.
93—Levits vs. Barton.
94—Bates et al. vs. Segle et al.
95—Schaffner vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2950—The People, &c., vs. Allaben.
685—Crowley vs. Clark.
849—Nat. State Bk. of Newark vs. Sackett et al.
813—Townsend, &c., vs. White, &c.
953—Fogg vs. Bassford.
977—Romaine vs. Lemlein.
913—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.
963—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
179—Monroe vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
375—Perkins vs. McDavitt.

Nos.
355—Rorke et al. vs Parker et al.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
663—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
735—The Chatham Nat. Bk. vs. Taylor.
327—Rosenblatt vs. Crandall.
907—Faron vs. Neill.
909—Ladd, Adm'x., vs. Newman et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
294—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.
893—Campbell vs. Little.
212—Giro et al. vs. Halstead et al.
124—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
905—Alexander vs. Rushmore.
932—Mayer et al. vs. Rettich et al.
810—Reckhow vs. Nomain.
743—Tracy et al. vs. Altmeyer, impl'd.
941—Bell et al. vs. Waterbury et al.
948—Bonnell et al. vs. Drake et al.

Nos.
466—Drake vs. Barstow, President.
326—Gunn vs. The Commissioners of Emigration.
530—Meyers et al. vs. Morse.
556—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
783—Kaser et al. vs. Blum.
592—Ford, Adm'r., vs. The Mich. So. and N. I. R. R. Co.
1014—Voight vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.
686—Merrit et al. vs. Leary et al.
1790—Murphy vs. Murphy.
812—Tallman vs Wright et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
12—Edson vs. Irwin.
17—Colton vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
63—Morse vs. Gardner.
64—Whitwell vs. Whitwell.
66—Brumley vs. Haskell.
67—Wyckoff vs. Selma.
93—Varile vs. Cayberg.
98—Walker vs. Decker.
117—Rapelyea vs. Strauss.
119—McDermot vs. McDermot.
120—McDermot vs. McDermot.
121—McDermot vs. McDermot.
122—McDermot vs. McDermot.
128—Henn vs. Loewell.
130—Bruce vs. Jones.
134—Linn vs. Treadwell.

Nos.
135—Tooker vs. Jones.
137—Bennett vs. Bennett.
139—Maitland vs. Alloway.
140½—Stiles vs. Reed.
142—Eighth Nat'nal Bank vs. Burland.
144—Gregory vs. Harris.
145—Doherty vs. Carson.
167—Tilden vs. Sturgess.
170—In re. Wright, Receiver.
173—Van Houten vs. Fargo.
179—Brook vs. Nordhausen.
181—Ferris vs. Aspinwall.
182—Roosevelt vs. Devoe.
186—Ferris vs. Aspinwall.
219—Driggs vs. Fuller.
225—Specht vs. Barer.
230—Webb vs. Skinner.
231—Sparks vs. Noole.
234—Murphy vs. Gross.

Call No. 286—Holmes et al. vs. Trayer et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
3623—Hand vs. McNichol.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3635—Lange, &c. vs. Havens, Impl'd, &c.
3637—Primeant vs. Stewart.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
3569—Lackey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wear.
3617—Janeway vs. Levy.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.
3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens.

Nos.
2847—Wood vs. Decamp.
3585—Cassidy vs. Bunn.
3401—Shillito, Jr., vs. Central RR. Co. of N. J.
2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3621—Cook et al. vs. Frutchey.
3643—Russell vs. Berrian.
3567—Woodbury vs. Adams.
3123—Willich et al. vs. Wood et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.
3772—Mackay vs. Ballin et al.
3702—Mohr vs. Parsons.
3802—Smith et al. vs. Miller et al.
1556—Meison vs. Hope.
3770—Vogel vs. Dannebaum.
3420—Berry vs. Goldstein.

Nos.
1786—Milbank vs. Norwich and N. Y. Trans. Co.
1788—Wilber vs. Griswold.
1790—Libby vs. Christy.
1800—Oragen vs. Horton.
2508—Fabbre et al. vs. Kainfleisch et al.
1734—Field vs. Bryant.
1804—Gregory vs. Sanger.
1808—McGonigal vs. Coles.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
131—Seibert vs. Kemper.
33—Mooney vs. Garland.
83—Beebe vs. Fettretch.
84—Same vs. Same.
85—Same vs. Same.
14—Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
101—Fowler vs. Kelly.
57—Pullens vs. Ohl.
145—Barrett vs. Clute.
146—Perry vs. Coyle.
147—Penny vs. Jardine.

Nos.
149—Linn vs. Lowenstein.
152—Graff vs. Munn.
153—Jully vs. Wunsch.
91—Munson vs. Smith.
—Walker vs. Waddingham G. and S. M. Co.
—Fischer vs. Finner.
28—Andrews vs. Collins.
150—Elkin vs. Carpenter.
154—Harbinson vs. Stees.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
70—McClean vs. Hawley.
79—Lockwood vs. Lemen.
61—Baje vs. Chapin.
45—Michaels vs. Campbell.
34—Dewey vs. Gore.
98—Geideke vs. Fromme.
100—Commeyer vs. Benton.
95—Van Bebern vs. Kane.
2—Little vs. Peters.
27—Bedell vs. Thorne.

Nos.
101—Moses vs. Ketcham.
103—McCaulay vs. Farrell.
104—Orr vs. Brophy.
105—Kellscham vs. Wise.
106—Rowan vs. Jarvis.
107—Ryan vs. Petit.
108—Raleigh vs. Skelly.
110—Bates vs. Wilson.
111—Philips vs. Campbell.
112—Crummy vs. Campbell.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE TWO VIRGINIAS—VALIDITY OF THE COMPLAINT OF THE OLD DOMINION—THE COURT DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION, AND ALSO AS TO THE ORDER TO BE MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DIVISION.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, Complainant, vs. The State of West Virginia.—This bill is brought to determine by a decree of this Court whether the Counties of Jefferson and Berkley are included within the boundaries of the Old Dominion, or within the boundaries of the new State. The question was heard on demurrer, interposed by the State of Virginia to the bill. The demurrer admitted all the facts stated in the bill, and raised the question whether upon those facts the complainant was entitled in law to the relief demanded. The facts in the case have been heretofore published in this paper.

Following is a summary of the argument on the part of the old Commonwealth, which is in effect sustained by the division of the Court on the demurrer, as announced below:

1. The tenth section of the first article of the Constitution is, "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or of a foreign power;" and the proposed transfer from the Commonwealth of Virginia of that part of its territory and jurisdiction now in question to the State of West Virginia, could be effectually made only by a "compact or agreement," within the meaning of these words in the Constitution. It is self-evident that one State cannot grant and another accept a cession of territory and jurisdiction without a compact or agreement; and all such compacts and agreements have been uniformly received and treated by the judiciary and by Congress as within this provision of the Constitution, and as requiring the assent of Congress. (Many cases cited.) The acts of States in reference to their territory are not to be interpreted by technical rules, nor evidenced by technical words. The substance of the transaction and the real intent and effect are alone to be considered. And if the thing proposed could take effect only by force of a compact or agreement between two States, that thing is prohibited from taking effect until the assent of Congress is obtained.

2. The legislation of Virginia, as to the cession of these counties to the State of West Virginia, was only a proposal, to become operative as a transfer of territory upon certain conditions; so far as it depended upon the Commonwealth of Virginia to prescribe those conditions they are contained in its acts of legislation. But no proposal by one State to another State can amount to a concluded compact or agreement until the consent of Congress is given to it. Prior to that consent, any action of the State must be deemed a proposal only, which it may withdraw or continue, according to its own sense of right.

3. The bill shows that the Commonwealth of Virginia had amply sufficient grounds and reasons for withdrawing its proposed agreement to a cession of part of its territory, and did withdraw it before its

proposal had become operative as a concluded compact or agreement. The general duty of a State to preserve itself in all its parts, and not to cut off by cession of territory and jurisdiction any of its people and their property, is clear and acknowledged. This duty yields only to some necessity incumbent on the State, or to considerations arising from the wishes of that part of the people whose cession is in question. This duty is clearly recognized by the legislation of Virginia respecting these cessions. The requirement of the consent of a majority of the legal voters in each of the counties, after a fair opportunity to express their wishes according to the established and legal course, was a fundamental condition of the proposal of cession, and if a cession had been made without such consent, it has been made without the consent of Virginia, and contrary to its express will.

4. The means prescribed for the ascertainment of that consent were deemed to be sufficient. But if, through fraud and falsehood, they proved to be wholly insufficient, the Commonwealth of Virginia was not precluded and estopped from knowing the truth and acting upon it.

5. If this were a question between two private persons respecting a grant of land, and it were to appear that the conveyance, though fully executed, was made under a mistake, of the magnitude, and produced by the means shown in this bill, a Court of Equity would annul the grant.

6. A compact between two States, though fully concluded, may, according to principles of public law, be annulled by one of them upon discovery of a mistake concerning facts which the compact itself shows were fundamental.

A fortiori may one of the parties withdraw its assent before the compact has been fully concluded, and whatever has been done has been only *sub sperati*, and upon discovery that a condition shown on the face of the proceedings to be fundamental, has not been complied with.

The argument on the demurrer was heard at the last term of the Court, and decision was held under advisement until now. The Chief Justice now announced that the Court were equally divided on the demurrer, and also upon the question of the order to be made in the cause in consequence of the division.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

REMOVAL OF REGISTER—CHOICE OF ASSIGNEE.

In the Matter of J. Ogden Smith, a Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a case of involuntary bankruptcy, in which an adjudication of bankruptcy was made by the Court on the 17th of December, 1867. The order of adjudication referred the case to one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of the Court, by name, to take such proceedings therein as are required by the act. On the same day a warrant was issued which appointed the 15th day of January, 1868, at the office of such Register, as the day for the meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate. An application is now made to the Court, on the part of Hallett & Robbins, creditors of the bankrupt, who have proved their debt against his estate, to vacate so much of the order of adjudication as refers the case to the Register designated in the order, and to refer it to some other Register, without prejudice to proceedings already had in the case. The ground on which this application is based is that the Register has improperly interfered in the matter of the choice of an assignee of the estate of the bankrupt. Uncontradicted testimony shows that on several occasions, on several different days from two to five days prior to the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors and for the choice of an assignee, when creditors attended in person at the office of the Register for the purpose of making oath, before him, to their proofs of debt, he presented or caused to be presented to them, a printed blank of Form No. 15, with the name of a person inserted in it as assignee of the bankrupt's estate, and requested them, either directly or through a clerk in his office, to sign such blank form and vote for such person as assignee. It does not appear that such person was known to, or of, by any of such creditors, and it does appear that several of them did not know him or know of him. The Register's reply to these allegations consists in a vindication of his motives in soliciting votes for the assignee and in testimony as to the fitness of the person designated, and in attacks upon the character and motives of the attorney for Hallett & Robbins, who are also the petitioning creditors.

Whatever were the motives of the Register, and however well fitted for the position the assignee of his choice was, his interference in the matter, in the manner stated, was wholly unwarrantable and improper. The Register is a part of the Court; his duties are of a judicial character, and his action should, under the circumstances, be free from reproach and above all suspicion of interest or partizanship. The fourth section of the Bankruptcy Act provides that "No Register shall be of counsel or attorney, either in or out of Court, in any suit or matter pending in bankruptcy, in either the Circuit or District Court of his district, nor in an appeal therefrom; nor shall he be executor, administrator, guardian, commissioner, appraiser, divider or assignee of or upon any estate within the jurisdiction of either of said Courts of Bankruptcy; nor be interested in the fees or emoluments arising from either of said trusts." This provision indicates the spirit of judicial impartiality which the law expects will be exhibited by every Register in the discharge of his important duties. With the choice of an assignee by the creditors he has nothing to do, except to preside at the meeting at which the choice is made. It is not necessary he should approve or confirm the choice, for although such an approval by the Register is appended to form No. 15, nothing of the kind is required by the statute. The election is subject to the approval of the Judge, and although it is the duty of the Register, in transmitting the result of an election to the Judge for his action thereon, to make known any objection which exists to an approval of the choice, yet, beyond this, the Register has nothing to do with either the election or appointment of an assignee, unless there is a failure to choose or a nonacceptance by the person chosen, and then, in certain cases, the Register can appoint an assignee. In regard to the choice of an assignee, the policy of the Bankruptcy Act, as clearly shown in its provisions, is to give to the creditors of a bankrupt the free, deliberate, unbiassed choice in the first instance, of the person who is to take the assets and manage them. This is a feature which did not exist in any former bankrupt law of the United States, and was adopted from the English system. The importance of this policy has been uniformly recognized by this Court, and it has not failed to approve all elections of assignees by creditors, unless something was placed before it to show that the choice was not a proper one. It is especially incumbent upon Registers in no manner to interfere with or influence, either directly or indirectly, the choice of an assignee by creditors. The action of a Register should, in all things, be that of strict impartiality, not only in fact but in appearance; and he should not present the semblance of having any interest or bias in favor of or against any particular person as assignee, any more than of being prejudiced for or against the bankrupt, or for or against any creditor in any proceeding. Any other course will lead, if not to abuses, to the suspicion of them, and will impair the usefulness of the Registers and derange the harmonious working of the system.

It might not be proper in this case to apply the remedy asked for, of transferring the case to another Register, were it not that it is manifest from the affidavits in the matter, and from what transpired in open Court on the argument of the motion; that it will be a judicious exercise of discretion to send the case to another Register. This I do without at all meaning to question the motives of the Register in soliciting votes for the assignee designated by him. I do it because the creditors who have made affidavits in support of this motion, and the attorney for the petitioning creditors, ought not to be compelled by the Court, after all that has transpired, to continue the proceedings in this case before the Register to whom it was referred.

Some animadversion was made by the Register upon the fact that the attorney for the petitioning creditors served upon him on the 10th of January, 1868, a notice stating that such creditors protested against the proof of any claims against the estate by four several creditors, naming them, and opposed their claims on the ground that they were not entitled either to prove their debts or to vote for or be eligible as assignees, and requesting that such attorney might be immediately notified if any of such persons should tender their claims for proof. This notice was served on the exercise of an undoubted right. Section 23 of the act provides that "when a claim is presented for proof before the election of the assignee and the Judge entertains doubts of its validity, or of the right of the creditor to prove it, and is of opinion that such validity or right ought to be investigated by the assignee, he may postpone the proof of the claim until the assignee is chosen." Rule 6 of this Court gives to the Register the same power of postponing the proof of a claim. The last clause of section 22 of the act provides for the mode of investigating a claim with a view to its rejection if it shall be shown to be founded in fraud, illegality or mistake. The notice in question served on the Register, seems to have been a proper notice preliminary to the exhibition to the Register of grounds for the exercise of his power of postponement in regard to the claims specified.

Application granted.

For creditors, Mr. G. D. Lord; for Register, Mr. Fitch in person.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT — EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

CONDEMNATIONS.

The following condemnations were made yesterday: the distillery of Mr. Black, Van Brunt-street, for fraudulent entries; tobacco factory and contents in East New-York; a lot of 85 barrels of whisky seized at Miller's warehouse on Sedgwick-street, for fraudulent entries on the books. Their condemnation was moved for by Assistant District-Attorney Allen.

FRAUDULENT BRANDY.

Immediately after the opening of the Court yesterday, the names of the witnesses for the prosecution in the cases against Devlin, Tappen & Levan were called over, but with the same result as on the day before—the absence of two witnesses, Henry Osborne and Frederick McArdle. District-Attorney Tracy moved for a further adjournment of the case.

Mr. De Witt objected to those petty postponements, and renewed his motion for an adjournment to next term. The absent witnesses had two days' notice already, and yet did not put in an appearance.

Mr. District-Attorney Tracy objected to putting off the case in so easy a way. He would have the case adjourned until the return of the attachments issued. The case should not be tried while those witnesses were absent, and if the Government had any power to compel their attendance it would be exercised. One of the witnesses was a responsible party, and until he and the other absentee made their appearance the case should be adjourned from day to day.

Mr. De Witt said he would go on with his case now, one of his important witnesses, first absent, having returned. But if the prosecution wished these conditional postponements from day to day it would be better for all parties to postpone the case to some definite time, and leave the 58 witnesses for the defence to go to their homes.

Judge Benedict said the cause should be kept on. The expenses of the jurymen and the Government would be reimbursed from the effects of the absenting witnesses, one of whom was a responsible man. It is difficult to suppose that a man with a family and business in Brooklyn would abscond. He should adjourn the case until such time as the attachments would be returned.

UNLICENSED WHOLESALE DEALERS.

The District-Attorney moved the arraignment of John Devlin under an indictment charging him with having acted as a wholesale spirit dealer without the necessary license.

Mr. De Witt, for prisoner, regretted being totally unprepared to defend the case. There were two indispensable witnesses absent from the City, one of whom was Mr. Robinson, who had issued Mr. Devlin's license, which had been lost.

Mr. Tracy said he did not want to take any party by surprise. The case was a simple one—merely whether Mr. Devlin was a wholesale spirit dealer in July, 1866, and whether he had a license. Mr. Robinson could not be an important witness, inasmuch as he was never Assessor.

Mr. De Witt having stated that he would prepare an affidavit as to the general importance of Mr. Robinson as witness, the Court agreed to an adjournment of the case until to-day, when it must go on, even in the absence of witnesses, unless counsel make a clear and legal excuse. There was an idea abroad which had better be corrected, that an indictment was a matter of formality and required no particular attention. The notion was erroneous, and he thought it proper to correct it before it went any further.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—JAN. 22.

Before Judge J. F. Barnard and a Jury.

AN INTERESTING REPLEVIN SUIT—TITLE TO PERSONAL PROPERTY.

George M. Barnard et al. vs. George W. Campbell et al.—This is what is technically known as an action of replevin; or, under the present practice, an action for the recovery of personal property, or its value. The plaintiffs are well-known merchants of Boston, and the defendants, Campbell & Thayer, are merchants of this City, also a well-known firm. On or about the 19th of August, 1863, the plaintiffs sold to one Edward P. Jeffries, in Boston, 1,370 bags of linseed, at the rate of $3 per bushel. The terms of sale were cash on delivery. Jeffries was a broker in that kind of merchandise, and represented himself as buying for certain persons in New-York. The intention of plaintiffs was that they should get the money before the linseed passed from their control; but it appeared in the testimony on the trial that, on the 21st of August, the contract with Jeffries having been closed, orders were given to the weigher to take the weight of the linseed. The goods were thereupon taken on board a schooner bound for New-York. When the Boston merchants learned that the goods had left for this City, before they had received the price of them, one of them came on here and awaited the arrival of the schooner. Upon the arrival of the goods they were seized by the sheriff in an action of replevin at the suit of the plaintiffs. Meantime the defendants, Campbell & Co., had given their notes to Jeffries in payment for the linseed at $2 70 per bushel—or 30 cents a bushel less than the plaintiffs, in their bargain with Jeffries, agreed to sell it for. The notes were discounted at bank, and the proceeds went into the pocket of Jeffries. The latter failed, and was wholly unable to pay the amount. Hence, the question on this trial was, which of two innocent parties must suffer—the plaintiffs, who had parted with their goods—terms cash on delivery—or the defendants, who had paid for them the price they agreed to and had never had them? Mr. Jeffries was put upon the stand, and testified, among other things, that he bought the goods for himself, and not as agent for the defendants; he bought the linseed on his own account. Opposed to this theory, a letter of Jeffries was put in evidence, in which the writer said to the defendants, "I have this day closed the purchase for you of the goods in question."

Judge BARNARD, in charging the jury, said that the case was an important one, not only as respects the amount, but it was also important as to which of two innocent parties must suffer. The Boston parties and the New-York parties were equally blameless. There was no question as to the fairness and integrity of either. It was a simple action of replevin, but still the jury must consider it carefully for the purpose of determining in whom the title to the goods was vested at the commencement of the action. The plaintiffs say the title was in them, and the defendants say, not that we owned the goods, but you did not. There was no question but that plaintiffs were the owners on the 19th, 20th and 21st of August, 1867. On the last-named day, the broker, Jeffries, closed the transaction. The plaintiffs' terms were cash on delivery. Jeffries says he bought for himself, and that the notes he received from the defendants were given to use generally; that he had customers in New-York who would buy for cash, and the plaintiff, Barnard, said yes, the sale was for cash on delivery. If the bargain was for cash on delivery the title did not pass out from plaintiffs, unless the jury find that they expressly waived that condition. If Jeffries acted as a broker for parties in New-York without disclosing his principals, then no title passed. It was for the jury to say who Jeffries acted for. He swears the notes given by the defendants were his absolutely and he could do with them as he pleased. On the 19th Jeffries writes to defendants: "I have closed for you." Jeffries bought for $3 per bushel and sold to defendants for $2 70.

The jury not having agreed when the hour for adjournment arrived, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. Pierrepont and Longstell; for defendants, Messrs. Fullerton and Dunning.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

Before Judge Monell.

CONCERNING THE SPANISH PAPERS LA CRONICA AND EL CRONISTA.

Philetus Stephens vs. Jose Ferrer de Conto.—This is an action for an accounting between plaintiff and defendant, and for an injunction to prevent defendant from continuing the publication of the Spanish semi-weekly newspaper issued in this City under the title of *El Cronista*. The issues of fact came on for trial to-day before Judge MONELL, without a jury, when the following facts were developed. Signor de Peña, formerly editor and proprietor of a paper called *La Cronica*, which was started in this City in 1854, died at sea on his way home to Spain in 1866. At that time the defendant in this action was associate editor of *La Cronica*, and, after the death of Signor de Peña, he continued the publication of the paper under a partnership with, and with full power of attorney from Signor de Peña's widow, who resides in Spain. Some time after the death of Signor de Peña, the plaintiff, Stephens, presented a claim against his estate of $1,000, alleged to be due him under a contract for advertising. The estate going into the hands of the Public Administrator, Signor de Peña's interest in *La Cronica* was sold at auction and purchased by plaintiffs for $600. About this time (May, 1867,) the defendant, Conto, finding, as he alleges, that he was unjustly ousted from his rights and interest in *La Cronica* commenced the publication of another Spanish paper called *El Cronista*. The effect of the publication of *El Cronista* was to kill *La Cronica*, which soon after suspended. Plaintiff, who was the owner by purchase of that paper at the time it stopped publication, asks for an injunction against defendant restraining him from publishing *El Cronista*, which, he claims, is an imitation of *La Cronica*. He also asks for an accounting with defendant, and complains that the letters and papers designed for *La Cronica* are received by defendant, and that he has taken possession of the whole subscription list of *La Cronica*. In answer to this, defendant denies that *El Cronista* is in any respect an imitation of *La Cronica*, and claims that, even if it were, there can be no infringement of the "trade mark" of a paper that is not in existence. He also denies that he receives letters addressed to *La Cronica*, and says he only reads such as are addressed to him personally as editor of that paper, and his own, and that such portion of the subscription list of *La Cronica* as has been transferred to *El Cronista* has been so transferred voluntarily by the subscribers, who desired to take the paper of which he was editor and which represents the Spanish interest in this City.* It may be well to state here that *La Cronica* was started in the interest of the Spanish Government, from which it received a subsidy of $2,500 in gold per quarter, and defendant claims to have succeeded to this protectorship of his government's interest in this city.

After hearing the testimony on both sides, the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

T. B. Eldridge for plaintiff; H. H. Morange for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JAN. 22.

Before Judges Tappan and Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

THE HAMILL FORGERY CASE.

The People vs. Isaac Hamill.—The defendant was indicted for passing a forged check, purporting to have been drawn by one Myer Meyer, on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn. This case was tried recently at the Court of Sessions, but the jury failed to agree. Hamill was a cattle dealer, and had considerable dealings with the bank mentioned. About the 5th of June, 1865, he borrowed from the bank the sum of $7,500, and left among others, as collateral security, a note for $1,200 purporting to be drawn by Myer Meyer, a butcher doing business in Houston-street, New-York. Soon after Hamill left for Europe, and his disappearance having aroused suspicion, inquiries were made into his financial affairs, when the note purporting to have been made by Meyer was found, but the signature to which was denied as his. Through the influence of the Prussian Consul, steps taken to secure the person of Hamill were effectual, and that gentleman was arrested in Baden Baden, and brought to this country. At the Court of Sessions a witness swore that there was such a man as Meyer then absent who did sign the note, and it was not alleged it was signed by the present Meyer. On that ground the jury then disagreed. After hearing evidence yesterday, the jury found the prisoner guilty of forgery in the third degree. Sentence deferred.

RECORDER'S COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE SWEETZER-AHERN CASE.

Recorder Hackett yesterday rendered the following decision in the matter of the complaint against Mr. C. D. Sweetzer, late of the *Evening Gazette*, for false pretences:

Coinciding with the able counsel for the defence (and who has fought this case with a pertinacity quite creditable to his years) in his application of what Judge Barbour says in his Criminal Practice, I must, however, hold the accused. What Judge Barbour says (p. 565) is very applicable to this:

> "It is to be recollected, however, that this examination is not a judicial inquiry in which the guilt or innocence of the party accused is to be finally decided upon, and therefore that the same degree of evidence is not to be required as would be necessary for the conviction of the party upon his trial. It is the duty of the magistrate in this stage of the proceedings to ascertain, first, whether the crime alleged has been committed, and whether committed in the manner and with the circumstance alleged; and secondly, if the crime has been so committed, whether there is a reasonable ground to believe that the party accused may have committed it, so as to demand a further inquiry, and for which the party should be sent to stand his trial upon the charge preferred. And as, on the one hand, the magistrate would act contrary to the principles of reason and justice, and violation of his duty, if he were to commit a party to prison against the clear conviction of his own understanding, and the obvious and inevitable conclusion of common sense, yet on the other hand he is bound, not to discharge the prisoner unless he is perfectly satisfied that there is no sufficient ground for judicial inquiry. In the discharge of this part of his duty the magistrate may encounter cases of considerable nicety and difficulty, as where there is conflicting or suspicious testimony, or where the complainant appears pertinaciously to persevere in his accusation from an obstinate adherence to a charge once made. And it seems impossible to lay a precise and invariable rule for his guidance under such circumstances. He must act on his own responsibility, but if he act with purity of intention, and according to the best of his judgment in the important trust thus imposed on him, keeping in view that this inquiry is only preliminary and with the object above stated, he can have nothing to apprehend."

Now I am not perfectly satisfied that there is no sufficient ground for judicial inquiry, and I keep in view that my present one is only preliminary. So long as Mr. Ahern's positive charge stands against merely conflicting testimony of a circumstantial and implied nature, it seems to me that I must give his testimony into charge of a jury. If they give thorough confidence to it, then the accused will be convicted. Mr. Ahern distinctly swears that he parted with his $5,000 to the accused, because the accused told him the paper circulated 2,900 copies, and was free from debt. Now it is proved by the evidence for the defence that the paper did not have that average circulation and was not free from debt. There is much in his own and in defendant's testimony to militate against Mr. Ahern's charge that he paid upon those representations. I prefer to let a jury weigh the conflict of testimony. Both sides have argued much, abstrusely, of law, but I fail to perceive any particular application of law to the facts. Were I stating them at *Nisi Prius* to jurors, I should charge them that if they believed Mr. Ahern's statement, it was a case of false pretences. If they believed it doubtful, or or wholly incorrect, then it was not. And I am free to say that on this testimony I should charge them to carefully consider the theory of the defence that Mr. Ahern concluded there was a false pretence rather from the peculiar second transaction of the two, than from the one attaching to the charge.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of the Shar Hashormain, a religious incorporation, for leave to mortgage, &c.; order granted.

In the matter of Charles W. Ruprecht *vs.* T. J. Glover et al., report of referee confirmed, except as to the allowance of interest, &c.

Jung et al. *vs.* Wagstaff et al.; motion granted, and reference ordered.

Fillo *vs.* Jones; order vacated, &c.

White *vs.* McLean; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Cochran *vs.* Praet et al.; order granted.

In the matter of the application of Isabella Gillis, an infant, for leave to mortgage; order granted.

Mathat *vs.* Tricks; motion for attachment denied, without costs.

The People, &c., Lee *vs.* James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.; order setted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

By Judge Barrett.

Gaynor *vs.* White; motion to vacate judgment for irregularity granted without costs.

Muller *vs.* Kroeter; referred to appoint a receiver and to take the usual necessary security for the faithful performance of his trust.* (See Mem.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Six charges against prisoners, for various crimes, were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, as follows:

JURY TRIALS.

John Connolly, John Williams and Thos. Walsh, boys 18 years of age, jointly indicted for burglary, were placed upon trial. The indictment alleged that the prisoners broke into the stationery-store No. 164 Pearl-street, on the 9th inst., and stole $22 worth of pens, pencils, &c. The proof against Williams was overwhelming and the jury convicted him, whereupon he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The testimony did not establish the guilt of the others, and they were acquitted.

Frederick Conklin and Edward Durovay were tried for burglariously entering the dwelling-house No. 33 Rose-street on the afternoon of the 8th inst. and stealing from the apartments of Louis Fasar $57 worth of clothing. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty," and in view of the notoriously bad character of the convicts, they were sentenced to the State Prison for the term of eight years each.

PLEAS.

John Seymour pleaded guilty of stealing twenty coats, worth $400, from the fourth floor of the premises No. 235 Broadway, which he entered by force on the night of the 17th inst. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Jas. Willard, *alias* John J. Wilkinson, pleaded guilty of stealing $4 from the pocket of Mrs. Foyle, of No. 108 Mulberry-street. He was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Hanson pleaded guilty of burglary, committed on the night of the 10th inst. The prisoner unlawfully entered the house No. 30 West Fourth-street, from which he stole a number of articles of the value of $1,000. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Murphy acknowledged that he entered the house of Emma Wagner, No. 221 William-street, on the 13th inst., and stole therefrom several dresses, worth $50. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.

Before Judge Troy.

IMPORTANT DECISION CONCERNING CONVICTIONS IN A COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

TROY, J.—In the matter of the application of Edward Boswell, for a writ of *certiorari*, to remove a conviction had before a Court of Special Sessions.—Application is made to me on behalf of one Edward Boswell, to remove into the Court of Sessions of this county a conviction had before a Court of Special Sessions, on the 15th day of January instant, held by James M. Cornwell, Police Justice, of the City of Brooklyn, and two affidavits are presented in support of such application, one made by the attorney of the party, and the other by himself. The affidavit of the attorney states that Edward Boswell was arrested on the 5th day of January, 1868, charged with an assault and battery upon Eliza Boswell, and that on the 15th day of January, 1868, he was tried for the offence committed, and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty days, without any fine; that the conviction is erroneous, for there was no complaint or affidavit in writing under oath, made against Boswell, before the issuing of the warrant upon which he was arrested. Second—There was no complaint on oath made before his arrest and the issuing of the warrant. Third—That the magistrate failed and refused to reduce the testimony given, or any part thereof, to writing. Fourth—The magistrate failed and refused to note any exceptions made by the counsel of said Boswell, defendant. Fifth—Said trial, examination, conviction and sentence of said defendant Boswell took place, and were had in a private room, and not in public, nor in the usual court-room of the magistrate, and without the consent of the defendant. This affidavit is made on information and belief. The affidavit of Boswell, sworn to before the person who makes the other, states that the the trial did not take place, nor was the same had in public or in the usual court-room of the justice; but was in private and in a private room, and was so had without his consent and against his wishes; that he was not requested by the magistrate to elect as to whether he would be tried by a Court of Special Sessions, or (as he terms it) General Sessions; that he had in court several witnesses who well knew the character of the complaining witness for truth and veracity and chastity, and who would, as he believes, had they been permitted to be present and testify on the examination or trial, have impeached the prosecuting witness and rendered her testimony unworthy of belief; that he is not guilty of the charge of which he is convicted. After examining the law of the case at great length the Judge said: I am entirely satisfied that no error occurred in the proceedings, and no error in the judgment of which the defendant has any right to complain, for the sentence was imprisonment for only twenty days in the County Jail. It is just possible that if the defendant had elected to be tried by the next Criminal Court, and should be convicted, the whole penalty of the law, both fine and imprisonment, might have been inflicted, and the defendant may have reason to congratulate himself that he was not thus punished. In fact, I am inclined to believe that it will be always better for persons charged with offences which can be tried in the Special Sessions, to avail themselves of the opportunity unless there is some good cause for adopting a different course. I am persuaded, from what experience I have had and what practice under this statute for the removal of convictions, that applications of this description should be strictly scrutinized, and while I shall always feel a pleasure in affording an opportunity of review whenever error has intervened, it will be entirely useless to present affidavits such as are submitted to me in the case for similar purposes as all such applications will be, like this, denied.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALLEGED IMPROPER SEIZURE.

Louis Fromme vs. Patrick Campbell and Bartholomew Gaedecke.—This was an action for $1,000 damages, sustained under the following circumstances: Campbell was Sheriff, and he was sued by Fromme to recover the stock and fixtures of a cigar-store seized to pay off a debt of his brother, Edward. Edward had been originally the owner of the store, which he bought from Gadecke for $800 in cash, besides $350 in cigars. The money was partly paid, but only $30 worth of cigars was supplied. Business did not prosper, and by some means Louis Fromme obtained a mortgage on the store for $575. The establishment was sold by auction at one day's notice, and Louis declared the purchaser, and after this purchase the property was seized on by the Sheriff—hence the cause of action. The jury found for defendant by direction of the Court.

INJURIES THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

George Cummings vs. John Conway.—This action was brought to recover $500 damages for injury to plaintiff and wife, sustained by reason of carelessness of defendant's servants. A collision took place on the Coney Island Road between the cars of the parties concerned, which resulted in the injuries alleged. The defendant asks for $25, the amount of injury to his coach.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

WARNING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Yesterday afternoon a middle-aged German woman, ANNIE SCHMIDT, called at No. 84 West Twenty-seventh-street, and inquired for Mrs. Ross. She was informed that there was no lady of that name in the house, but the woman nevertheless managed to get into the house by another pretext, and was left alone for a moment in one of the rooms by Mrs. IDA MILLER, the housekeeper. One of the servants coming in the next instant saw the woman leaving the house with a bundle, and Mrs. MILLER, coming in, found that a velvet cloak, a silk dress, and other articles, all valued at $165, had been stolen. Mrs. MILLER, going to the door, gave a description of the woman to Roundsman BLACKMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who arrested the accused shortly afterward, but not until she had disposed of the bundle containing the stolen articles. Being arraigned, she said she threw the bundle away upon finding that she was pursued, and thus making a confession of guilt. She was committed, in default of $1,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

Tuesday evening Officer BLANCY, of the Eighth Precinct, patrolling his post, noticed a light in the store, No. 450 Broome-street, and having his attention attracted by so unusual a sight, examined the door and found that a panel had been forced out. Upon this discovery he at once effected an entrance into the store, and just in time to see three boys escape by the rear door. The officer pursued and succeeded in capturing one of the fugitives, who gave his name as JOHN CAMERON and stated his age to be 14 years. CAMERON was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

JOSEPHINE HAMMOND, a girl 14 years of age, was arraigned upon a charge of stealing a silk dress valued at $75 from Mrs. HARRIET HAZZARD, No. 828 Broadway, with whom she was living as a servant. JOSEPHINE, upon being arrested, confessed her guilt, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.

H. H. SENCKE was arrested by Detective BAKER, of the 16th Precinct, upon a charge of indecently exposing his person at a rear window of the house No. 240 West Twenty-fifth-street. The affidavit was made by JAMES A. SAWYER, Assistant Janitor of School No. 45, situated at No. 225 West Twenty-fourth-street, who alleged that his attention was attracted to SENCKE'S proceedings by complaints made by the young girls attached to the school. The accused gave bail in $500 for trial at the General Sessions.

MINOR CASES.

HENRY SEIGEL and ALEXANDER MCCULLOUGH, charged with stealing various trifling articles of clothing, and MATHEW SMITH, accused of the larceny of a small amount of money, were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

JOSEPH LEE, WALTER WOOD, GEORGE STEWART and WILLIAM SCOTT, arrested by Officers YOUNG and and HIBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, as previously reported, were discharged upon examination, there being no evidence to warrant their further detention.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22, 1868.

$3,000	U. S. 6s. '68, C.	138	200	Atlantic Mail	96⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	110¾	100	do	96¼
28,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	110½	200	do	96
25,000	do	110⅝	100	do	95¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20s. C.		500	do	95½
	'65......New	106⅝	100	do.....s60	92
14,000	do	106¾	200	Adams Ex. Co.	78¾
35,000	do	106⅝	100	do.....b30	79
1,500	do	106⅝	50	Mer. U. Ex	38¼
54,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		100	do	38½
	'62	110⅝	100	Wells Fargo Ex.b30	46¾
250,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.		2107	N. Y. Cen. R	129
	'64	108⅜	800	do	129⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C.,		500	do.....b30	129¼
	'65	108⅜	300	do.....s60	129
21,000	do	108⅜	300	do 2d call b30	129¼
251,000	do	109⅛	100	do	129⅜
85,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67		30	do	129⅝
	New Issue	106⅝	200	do	130⅛
155,000	do	106⅝	200	do.....s60	130⅛
30,000	do.....b3	106⅝	2300	Erie R	75
11,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s.		500	do.....b60	75⅛
	R.	103	200	do.....2d call	75
195,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40. C.	103⅜	50	do	75⅛
25,000	do	103¼	1100	do	75⅛
15,000	do	103⅜	200	Hud. Riv. R.	143
500	do	103⅜	100	do	143¼
40,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		28	Long Island R.	40
	2d series	106⅝	500	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16
5,000	do	106⅝	200	do	15¾
1,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '79	99	200	H. & St. J. Pf.	68
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x.c	62½	200	do.....b30	68¾
1,000	do	63¼	240	Reading R.	93⅞
25,000	do	63	30	do	93⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅛	63	do	94
16,000	do	60½	200	do.....2d call	93⅞
14,000	do	60¾	50	Mich. Cen.	111
30,000	do	60¼	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	87⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	51¾	105	Panama R.	300
10,000	do	51½	20	Illinois Cen	132
10,000	Missouri 6s	100	800	Clev. & Pitts	95
3,000	Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	86	100	do	96
1,000	C. & N.W. Con'd		200	Chic. & N.W. Pf	72¾
	Conv. Bs	86	400	Clev. & Tol	106⅛
1,000	To.&W.2d M.	77¾	200	do	106⅜
1,000	do	77½	2900	do	106⅛
5,000	Gr. West. 2d	71	200	do	106⅞
5,000	C. & R.I.& P.7s.	92½	500	Chi. & R. I.	97
16,000	Tol.&W.1st .Ex.	92	100	Mil. & P.duC. 2d Pf.	100
2,000	N.Y.& N.H.B..6s	96	127	Clev. P. & Ash	104¾
2,000	Morris&Es.1stM.	97½	5	Mil. & St.Paul	51⅛
2,000	Mor.&Essex 2d	86½	100	do	51
500	Tol.&W. Eq. bs.	66	275	N. J. Cen. R.	116
5,000	West.U.T.7s Bs.	80	100	P., F. W. & C.	101¾
25	Bank of Commerce	115¾	200	do	101¾
6	Met. Bank	126	900	do	101⅞
5	do	126½	100	do	101⅞
7	Shoe & L. Bk.	109¾	300	do	101⅞
5	Manuf. Mer. Bank	100	100	do	102⅛
20	Park Bank	142½	100	Chi. & Alton R.	135
12	Bank of N. Amer.	104	200	O. & Miss. R.	32½
20	Bank of Amer	136	900	do	32⅛
100	Canton Co......b10	59¼	2500	do	32¼
100	do	59½	1000	do.....b60	32⅜
100	do.....b30	59¼	1000	do	32¼
100	Quicksilver	26	200	do.....b30	32⅛
300	West.U.Tel	38¼	1000	do.....2d call	32⅜
100	Central Coal Co	40	1500	do	31⅞
210	Pacific Mail	109	100	Tol..W. & W.	45½
200	do	109¼	100	Tol..W. & W. Pf.	66¾
6	do	109⅝	100	H. & St. J. R.	59

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	U. S. 6s. '71, R.	117	2	Amer. Ex	75
29,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	110⅝	700	N. Y. Cen.	129⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		500	do	129⅜
	'62.........b3	110⅝	500	do	129⅝
50,000	do	110⅜	100	do	129⅞
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		1500	Erie R.	75⅛
	'64	108⅛	500	do.....b30	75⅛
11,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s., C.		50	do	75⅛
	'65	109⅛	90	Reading R.	94
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.,		10	do	93⅞
	'65. new	106⅝	10	do	93⅞
25,000	do	106⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅛
52,500	U. S. 5-20s, C.,'67		500	do.....b10	88⅜
	New Issue	106⅝	400	do	88⅜
1,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	103⅛	200	do	88⅜
55,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s.C.	103⅛	100	do.....b30	89
20,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s,		100	do	88⅞
	2d Ser	106⅝	800	Cleve. & Tol	109
13,500	do.....3d Ser	106⅝	700	do	108¾
41,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60⅝	900	do	108⅞
11,000	Mo. St. 6s.	100	75	Clev. & Pitts	95¾
10	Fourth National	103½	200	do	96
100	Canton Co.....b10	59⅝	2500	do	96¼
100	do.....b10	59	200	do.....b30	96⅜
100	do	58⅞	1000	do.....b30	96½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	26⅛	100	Chic. & N. W	60⅞
100	do	26½	200	Chic. & R. I	97
100	N. J. Cen. R..x-d	130	100	M. & St. P.	51
100	Pac. Mail	109⅛	100	do	51⅛
100	do	109⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅞
200	do	109½	767	P. F. W. & C.	102⅛
300	Atlantic Mail	96⅛	200	do.....b20	102⅜
200	do	96⅛	100	do.....s60	102⅛
200	Boston W. P.	20½	2500	Ohio & M. R.	33
50	Wells Fargo Ex.	46⅛	100	Chic. & Alt.	135
200	do	46½	800	Bost. H. & E.	15¾
100	Mer. U. Ex	38	100	do	15¾
20	Amer. Ex.	74⅞	100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	19¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.....b30	59	400	O. & Miss. R.	32
100	do	58½	600	do	32¼
100	Mer. U. Ex	38½	200	do.....b10	32¼
100	Adams Ex	78⅝	400	do	32¼
100	Pacific Mail	109	200	do.....s10	32¼
500	Atlantic Mail	97¼	600	M. S. & N. I.	87¾
300	West. U. Tel	38	200	do.....c	87⅞
200	do.....b10	38⅛	100	do.....s15	87¾
400	N. Y. Cen	128⅞	100	do.....b10	87¾
200	do	129	1200	Harlem R. R.....s30	125[illegible]
2600	Erie R.....s3	75	1200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅞
1200	do	75⅛	600	do	94⅞
500	do.....b10	75⅛	200	do.....b3	94⅞
400	do.....s10	75	600	Clev. & Tol.	105
100	Hud. R. R.	143	200	do	105⅛
200	do	143¼	800	do	105⅛
800	Reading R.	93⅞	200	do.....b10	105⅜
200	Mil. & St. P.	51⅛	600	do	105⅞
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅛	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅞
100	do.....s15	66	200	do	97
100	do.....b10	66⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	60⅞
600	Pitts., F. W. & C.	101⅝	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
500	do	102	100	do.....b3	72⅝
100	do.....s10	101⅞	500	do	72⅝
100	do.....b5	102	200	do.....b10	72⅝
200	do.....c	101⅞	200	do.....c	72⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.....b10	59⅛	200	Reading R.	93⅞
300	do	59⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I	88⅛
100	do.....b30	59⅛	200	do.....b3	88⅛
200	do	59⅜	100	do.....c	88⅜
50	Wells Fargo Ex	46⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts	95⅜
200	do	46½	200	do.....b10	95⅜
200	Mer. U. Ex	38⅛	200	do	96
400	do	38	600	do	96⅛
200	Pacific M.	109½	200	do	96⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	130⅛	100	Mil. & St.P.Pf.....b3	66⅛
2100	Erie R.	75⅛	200	do	66⅛
2600	do.....s3	75	600	Clev. & Tol.	108⅛
800	do	75⅛	600	do	108⅛
500	do.....b10	75⅛	1200	do	108⅛
400	do.....s10	75	200	do	108⅛
200	W. U. Tel	38⅜	100	do.....b10	108⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R	144⅛	200	do.....b30	108⅛
500	do	145	400	C., R. I. & P	97
2400	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅝	100	Chic. & N. W	60⅞
300	do.....b30	33	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	72⅝
300	do.....c	32⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	58⅞	400	Ohio & Miss R.	32⅞
200	Adams Express	78½	100	do.....b10	33⅛
100	do	78⅝	2800	do	33⅛
100	do	78⅝	200	do.....b3	33⅛
800	Mer. U. Ex	38	100	do.....b10	33⅛
600	do.....s3	37⅞	800	do	33⅛
700	Quicksilver	26¼	200	do.....s10	32⅞
200	do	26⅛	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	89
100	do.....b30	26¼	1200	do	89⅛
100	do.....b5	26⅛	300	do.....b10	89⅛
200	Pacific Mail	110	100	do.....s5	89
100	do.....b30	109⅞	800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅞
100	do	109⅞	200	Ill. Cen	131½
200	At. Mail	97	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	96⅛
100	do	96⅞	1800	do	96⅜
100	do	96½	600	do.....b10	96⅞
600	West. Union	38	200	do.....s3	96⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R	129⅝	2800	do	97
200	do	129¾	400	Cl. & Tol	108⅞
800	Erie R.	75⅛	800	do	108⅝
200	do.....b3	75⅛	100	do	108⅛
600	Reading R.	93⅞	400	do	109⅛
400	do.....b3	93⅞	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	97½
100	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	60⅞
400	P., F. W. & Ch	102⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅞
100	do	102⅝	600	do	72⅞
100	do.....b15	102⅝	2800	do	73
100	do	102⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139⅛@¼ @⅜ ⅌ cent. The market dull early in the day, but somewhat firm after 10 o'clock, owing in part to the firmness in the Foreign Exchanges which are ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. nearer the Specie shipping point than yesterday. The receipts of California Gold and Silver coin and bars by the *Arizona* from Aspinwall this morning amount to $958,615. There is a fair offering of Merchant bills on England drawn against the shipments of Cotton and other Produce, but this class of Exchange appears to only a limited extent on the Street, as the leading Banking houses are buying the bills, privately, with much confidence since the turn of the Cotton market. Their own rates on London have been advanced to 109⅞ ⅌ cent. for 60 days and 110⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. for short sight.

The business in Money to-day is at 5 ⅌ cent. on call, to the Brokers in the Public Funds, and 6 ⅌ cent. on Railway and other approved collateral. The market is easy. The Banks are taking prime Merchant paper at 7 ⅌ cent., and outside discounts are made at from 6 to 8 ⅌ cent., according to the date of the bills and the particular standing of the signatures.

There was increased activity in the Public Funds to-day, and a general further advance in prices. The transactions at the Stock Exchange, it will be noticed, were quite large, and there was a corresponding demand at the counters of the prominent dealers on Wall-street. The new 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, sold up to 106⅝@¾; the May and November 1862s at 110⅝@¾ ⅌ cent., and the 1865s at 109⅛@¼ ⅌ cent.

Excitement continues to run upward in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange, and the additional rise to-day on New-York Central, Hudson River and several of the Western Roads created unusual interest, and attracted more than the ordinary crowd of operators in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange and the lobbies of the regular and open Boards of Brokers. Erie Stock was an exception to the prevailing buoyancy in prices, though by no means inactive, as will be seen by the Board sales. New-York Central rose at one time to 130⅛ ⅌ cent., from which there was a reaction to 129⅝ ⅌ cent. The additional advance on Cleveland and Toledo was from 104½@105 to 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent.; Michigan Southern from 87⅞ to 89 ⅌ cent.; Pittsburgh from 94⅞ to 96⅞ ⅌ cent.; Fort Wayne up to 102⅛, and Ohio and Mississippi, on very large transactions, from 31⅞ to 33¼ ⅌ cent. There is some talk among a number of prominent Brokers of putting up this last named Stock to 40 ⅌ cent., a speculation which may prove safe enough provided the general market, as at present, continues to show a firm and upward front. The Northwest and the St. Paul Stocks, of both classes, were comparatively quiet; Reading and Rock Island steady. The Miscellaneous list was firm on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph; steady on the Express Stocks and Quicksilver Company; firm and higher on Canton Company, and lower on Atlantic Mail. There is continued gossip on the Street, and some of it of a very amusing nature, about the relations of the Treasurer of the Erie Railway (and *the* great operator in the Stock outside of his Treasuryship) to the so-called "Erie pool." The managers of this combination are supposed to have been *sold* themselves by the old Treasurer, in place of selling their stock to the eminent advantage which such a general market as the present should have given them. It unfortunately happens that Mr. DREW lent the Company the money on 54,000 shares—or rather borrowed this amount of Stock from the Company for two years on his advances of 60 cents on the dollar—a year ago last June; and, although the transaction really constitutes no part of the recognized Capital of the Company, and the 54,000 Shares ought in due course to be returned and canceled, the free use of the Stock places Mr. DREW decidedly on vantage ground for bulling or bearing in Wall-street—especially *bearing*.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night—the Railway market continuing under excitement to the close of the day. Gold steady at 139⅛@139¼ ⅌ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	103	103⅛	Missouris	99⅞	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110⅞	Northwest	60⅛	60⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅛	106⅝	N. West Pref	72⅞	73⅛
N. Y. Central	127⅞	130	Rock Island	96⅝	97⅛
Erie	74⅞	75⅛	Fort Wayne	101⅞	102⅝
Hudson	142¼	143⅛	W. U. Telegraph	37⅞	38
Reading	93⅝	93⅞	St. Paul Pref	66⅛	65⅞
Mich. Southern	87⅞	89⅛	St. Paul Com	51⅛	51⅛
Ohio and Miss	31⅞	33⅛	Pacific Mail	109	109⅞
Pittsburgh	94⅞	96⅞	American Gold	139⅜	139⅜
Tenn 6s, new	60⅞	60⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup, 1868	138	5-20 coup., 1867	106⅝
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	110½	Oregon ½ yearly.'81	107
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅝	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	116¼
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅞	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅞	10-40 registered, 1874	103
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	106⅝	7 3-10 3d series	106⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. '70	101⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870	99⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106¼	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅞
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106¼	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1872	101	Illinois War Loan	99⅞
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1873	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1874	101	Tennessee new bds	60⅛
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan,1875	101	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	42
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1877	101½	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40
N.Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1878	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	77
N.Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874	95	North Carolina 6s	64
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Missouri 6s	99⅞
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	84⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft.1860	99⅞	California 7s	124
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅞	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1865	99⅞		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of North Am'a	104
Merchants'	113	Irving	105
Mechanics'	115½	Metropolitan	126
Union	113	Shoe and Leather	109⅛
Phenix	104	Continental	101½
Tradesmen's	137	St. Nicholas	106
Fulton	158	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107	Commonwealth	105½
State of New-York	109	Importers' & Trad's	114
Commerce	115⅛	Park	141½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Broadway	270	Central National	103½
Ocean	100	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	103
Bank of the Repub.	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	128	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	128	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	98
Erie 7s, 2d mod. 1879	102⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	84
Erie 7s. 3d. mod. 1883	98⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71
Erie 7s. 4th mod. 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s.5th mod. 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. cons	93
Buff..N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	91	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	99½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Hud.R.7s.2dM.S.F.'85	102⅛	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts..Ft.W. & Ch 2d M.	97
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s,'82	108	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.1st M.	108	Cleve. & P. 3d M con	90
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line.'68	101	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	100
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	98	Chi. & Alton S. F., in	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Peninsula R.R. bonds	80
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	93⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	85⅝	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Exten. B.	86	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87½		

A morning paper is in error in regard to the Capital Stock of the Canton Land Company. The Stock has *not* been "*watered*." On the contrary the 52,000 shares, (of the nominal par value of $5,200,000,) on which Capital the large landed estate of the Company adjoining (and really a part of) the City of Baltimore was reorganized some ten or twelve years ago, has since been *reduced* to 44,000 shares by the sales, from time to time, of only a small number of the 44,800 lots embraced in the 2,800 acres of the original Canton estate—the stock being taken in part payment and canceled. We know nothing as to whether the present speculation in the Stock is well based or otherwise on the prospect of any immediate great improvement in or sales of the property, but it is only fair to state the facts in regard to its capitalized value. The Company, we believe, have still 40,000 lots, or 2,500 acres, undisposed of.

The Agent of the Associated Press at Rochester has taken the pains to telegraph that the Common Council of that city last night determined to tax the New-York Central Company $30,000 or $40,000 ⅌ annum additional to the present tax upon their real estate in Rochester, for running their trains across the city! It is added that, "owing to the peculiar location of the tracks, compliance with the new ordinance will *greatly* embarrass the Company." It strikes us that the superlative degree might have been omitted in this connection. The sum of thirty or forty thousand dollars is not a *great* one to overcome if the new administration of the Central find it convenient to their interest to pay for the continued privilege of "running *across*" the City of Rochester. If it be not convenient to pay it, the Company can no doubt afford to run their Road *around* Rochester, sell their present station property and other real estate therein to the highest bidder, and shake the dust of their trains therefrom altogether.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,058,905 18; total payments, $3,132,572 60; balance, $104,566,477 81. The receipts include for Customs $321,000; for Gold Notes, $509,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Laurens-st., No. 182, 25x100	$17,000
Prince-st., No. 195, 25x78	11,500
Washington-st., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. Dey-st., 25.2x94.3	6,000
5th-st., No. 314, 5 ft. e. Avenue B, 21.5½x97	9,950
18th-st., s. s., 457 ft. w. 6th-av., 23x92	17,500
17th-st., (East,) Nos. 249, 251 and No. 197 Avenue B.	30,000
24th-st., (West.) No. 28, 19.5½x80	nominal
41st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. 8th av., 25x98.5	4,500
43d-st., n. s., 184.5 ft. e. 5th-av., 20x100.5	31,750
44th-st., s. s. 305 ft. e. 3d-av., 25x100.5	1,550
51st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	nominal.
55th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. 1st-av., 20x100.5	5,800
62d-st. and 2d-av., n. e. corner, 70x100.5	18,000
116th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.11	1,250
122d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av., 5-7th share, 25x100.11	1,214
122d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av., 2-7th share	485
2d-av. and 27th-st., n. e. corner, 24.9x100	34,500
7th-av., e. s., 102.2x104	45,000
8th-av. and 144th-st., n. w. corner, 99.11x246.11½	12,500
11th-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 44th-st., 20x65	8,000
Av. B., w. s., 114.6 ft. n. of 10th-st., 20x70	19,000

Leases Recorded.

Beaver-st., No. 24, 21 years, per year	600
Eldridge-st., No. 177, barroom and basement, 3 years, per year	500
Perry-st., No. 5, 3 years, per year	1,000
15th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x103.3, 21 years, per year	900
15th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x103.3, 21 years, per year	900
23d-st., (East,) No. 332, store and bakehouse, 5½ years, per year	500
Avenue A., w. s., 56.11 ft. n. of 3d-st., 26.5⅞x60, 19 years, per year	1362

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 262.2 ft. s. Park-av., 18x100; referee's deed	3,100
Ainslie-st., s. s., 78.3 ft. w. Lorrimer-st., 18.3x67	3,000
Atlantic-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. w. Powers-st., 20.10x80	7,000
Bergen-st., Nevins-st., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,500
Broadway, w. s., 30.9 ft. n. Thornton-st., 25.8x87.2 1-5x25x33.2 4-5	6,550
Clymer-st., Bedford-av., n. w. cor., 2 l., 50x90	8,000
Elliott-pl., w. s., 206, 8 ft., s. De Kalb-av., b. l., 16.8x100	5,550
Hickory-st., n. s., 147 ft., e. Tompkins-ave., 47x100 Sheriff's sale	100
Madison-st., s. s., 100 ft., w. Ralph-ave., 2 l., 5 x100	900
Marshall-st., n. s., 240 ft., w. Morrell-st., 10x100	314
Middle-st., cor. 6th-ave., 100x100	1,900
Tillary-st., Bridge-st., s. e. cor., h. l., 25x100	9,500
7th-st. (North), s. w. s., 160 ft., n. w. 5th-st., 20x100	810
7th-st. (North), s. w. s., 180 ft., n. w. 5th-st., 20x100 Referee's deed	810
8th-st. (North), n. e. s., 100 ft., n. 5th, 25x100	850
9th-st and 9th-av., s. e. cor., 24 l., 347.10½x200x25x100x97.10½x100	3,600
12th-st., n. s., 15.3 ft. e. 7th-av., 190.1x100x50x41.1x140.1x58.10½	5,355
33d-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. 5th-av., 4 l., 100x160.2	840
33d-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. 5th-av., 8 l., 100x200.4	1,600
Division-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. 7th-st., b. l., 20x67.4	7,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 43.3 ft. from Felix-st., 6 in.x45 ft.	180
Fulton-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. Schenectady-av., 2 l., 25x200	2,000
Throop-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. Park-av., 2 l., 50x100	1,425
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. Box-st., Union College Trustee Sale, 25x100	1,200
8th-av., cor. 44th-st., 180.2x17x116	500
8th-av., n. w. s., 200 ft. n. e. Macomb-st., 6 l., 132x75	12,000

Flatbush.

Stryker-av., n. s., 454.6 ft. e. Flatbush-road, 110.9x203.4x103x207.8	2,750

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Bergen av., s. s., Van Horn's Hotel, 63x85x65x87	14,000

Greenville.

New-Bergen Road, 215 ft. s. Factory-lane, 25x145	500
New-Bergen Road, 140 ft. s. Factory-lane, 100x145	1,500

Hoboken.

Lot No. 25, Block No. 43, Coster's estate	350

Hudson City.

Summit-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. Zabriskie-av., 20x107	3,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

Will be received till Jan. 28 for

$500,000

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS,

BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE NET EARNINGS ON THE NINETY-FOUR miles of the Central Pacific Railroad open for business during 1867—from the wharves of Sacramento to the summit of the Sierra Nevada—amount to $1,200,000 in gold, or at the rate of a million and a quarter for each hundred miles worked. The estimate for the current year, with an average of two hundred miles open, is placed at $3,000,000, and in the same ratio of increase thereafter, as the road is extended. The results already attained, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, afford substantial grounds for believing the Central Pacific to be the most favored, productive and valuable railroad enterprise in the country. It is believed that the grant of lands of this line will, within a few years, be of immense value. The Company are now offering the first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, to the same amount of the Government subsidy bonds, (averaging $35,000 per mile for seven hundred and twenty-six miles,) at 95 per cent of their par value, and accrued in currency, the principal and interest being payable in coin. Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., are the general agents for this popular investment.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is now the standard authority upon all business affairs.

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Published at No. 60 William-st., for $10 per year. Single copy 20 cents.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	500
Flour, bbls	27,25	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	600	Pork, bbls	134
Cornmeal, bags	2,050	Cut Meats, pkgs	578
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	391
Corn, bushels	42,830	Beef, tcs. and bbls	5
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	454
Oats, bushels	3,725	Petroleum, bbls	766

ASHES—Have been firm but inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A good inquiry prevails for Rio at full and rising prices. Other kinds have been firm, but slow of sale. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18¾c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Opened with more firmness and animation to-day, the demand having been quite general and active, but toward close buyers evinced less disposition to operate, and the market wound up tamely and rather spiritlessly. The aggregate sales since our last have been 5,139 bales, including 2,437 bales to shippers, 1,166 bales to spinners, 1,136 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	15	15¼	15½@15¾
Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 @16¼
Low Middling	16½	16¾	17 @17¼
Middling	17	17¼	17½@18
Good Middling	18	18¼	18½@19

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,329
Receipts last week	19,600
Receipts preceding week	26,069
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	284,580
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports since Sept. 1	169,085
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	51,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,039,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	897,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	585,000
Exports same time 1866-7	397,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	540,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite firm and slightly in favor of sellers to-day, on a moderate inquiry, chiefly from the home trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 20; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 15; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 20
Extra State	9 50@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been in rather more demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $9 70@$11 30 for common to fair, and $11 35@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 30@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand to-day, at $6 10 for City, $6 00@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 680 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in slack demand at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather firmer in price, on a more active inquiry for desirable lots, partly for milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels, including White Western and No. 2 Spring, on private terms, and Red and Amber Pennsylvania, chiefly at $2 65 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened a shade stronger, with a fair demand for prime lots, but closed heavy, lower and inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels, at $1 36@$1 36½ for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 31@$1 33 for New Mixed Western, closing heavily at $1 32 for prime; $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 28@$1 36 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very quiet at from $1 68@$1 78 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 5,100 bushels, at $1 76@$1 85, chiefly at $1 85, for State, and $2 10 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 4,200 bushels, at $1 83@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in better demand at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported of 82,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@86½c., in store; and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 15 for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and depressed, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been slow of sale since our last at about previous prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Have been quite moderately dealt in to-day at about former rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@1 18 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in moderate demand at $49 50@$54 50 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate demand and heavy, within a range of from 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@43c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day at easier and declining prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $20 20@$20 25, closing at $20 25 cash for Old Mess; $21 20@$21 45, closing at $21 25, cash, for New Mess; $18 75@$19 for Western Prime Mess; $17@$18 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported 750 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, on private terms. Cut Meats have been in demand and steady at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 320 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and rather depressed; sales 430 boxes at 10½c. Cumberlands, 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Ribs; 12⅞c.@13c. for Short Clear. Lard is in fair demand at rather buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@13⅛c., and very choice at 13⅜c.@13⅞c., ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 9½c.@9⅞c., for City, and 8¾c.@9¼c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for country, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 485 bbls. Tierce Beef is in limited request, including Prime Mess at $30@$34 50, and India Mess at $36@$38, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are in good demand at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 350 bbls. Butter is in request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	.46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	.43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	.42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	.42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	.40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	.40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	.46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	.42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	.40 @42
Canada	.35 @38
Canada Extra	.35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16 @16¼
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	8 @11

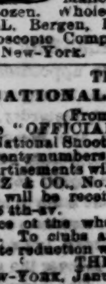
SUGARS—Have been less sought after at former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 385 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11¼c.@13c.; 930 boxes Havana, part at 10⅞c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14¼c.@16⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 184,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11¼c., 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13¼c.; 57,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅞c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and quoted nominally at 30c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. The steamers on the berth for British ports having about all their room provided for, very little business was transacted. For Liverpool there were taken 1,900 bales Cotton, by sail at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 120 bales do., by steamer, at ⅝d.@¾d. ⅌ lb., and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tierces Lard, at 40s. ⅌ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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(From June 27 to July 6, 1868.)

The "OFFICIAL GAZETTE" of the Third American National Shooting Festival will be issued in a series of twenty numbers, to begin in the month of February. Advertisements will be taken by the firm of LOWENHERZ & CO., No. 1 Tryon-row, New-York; subscriptions will be received by M. MORGENTHALL, Esq., No. 86 4th-av.

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THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, January, 1868.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA. Characters by Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Tamaro, Signor Orlandini, Signor Susini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. W. R. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe and Miss Mary Gannon.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Wm. Carlton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
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Ten copies	$15

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British journals have resumed the discussion of the *Alabama* claims. Lord HOBART, in an able letter to the London *Times*, expresses his approval of the attitude of the American Government. A cable dispatch denies the truth of the report concerning the alleged sending of troops to the southern frontier of the Kingdom.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee of Conference on the Anti-Contraction bill reported, recommending the Senate to recede from its amendments and to adopt a proviso permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new currency to supply the place of that which may be cancelled on account of mutilation. The report was agreed to. The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill providing for the repeal of the cotton tax, to the effect that they had been unable to agree and recommending the appointment of another committee, gave rise to some discussion. An amendment to the bill was agreed to, providing for the suspension of the entire tax until after 1868. The resolution regarding the admission of PHILIP F. THOMAS as Senator from Maryland was debated by Messrs. DOOLITTLE, TIPTON, DRAKE and others, after which the death of Hon. THOMAS E. NOEL was announced. Mr. HENDERSON made an appropriate address, concluding by offering a resolution concurring in the House resolutions. Mr. DRAKE followed, seconding the resolution, which was then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the House several resolutions calling for information from the heads of Departments were adopted. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were then disposed of. The one restricting the issue of stationery to members and Senators to $125 gave rise to some discussion, but was finally concurred in. The amendment which prohibits the transfer of appropriations from one branch of a Department to another, was non-concurred in, and consequently the bill goes back to the Senate. The House discussed at length the bill declaring forfeited certain lands heretofore given to Southern railroads. Some personalities were indulged in between Messrs. JULIAN, of Indiana, and CHANLER, of New-York, during which the latter called the former a coward. Mr. JULIAN notified the gentleman that that was a point which he could test at any time. The Speaker called the gentlemen to order, and declared Mr. CHANLER's remarks to be unparliamentary. No action was taken by the House in the matter. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-day. A variety of unimportant bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, after which the death of Hon. THOMAS E. NOELL, late member from Missouri, was announced. Eulogies were pronounced by his colleagues, appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the management of the canals submitted their report, yesterday, to the Senate. The Committee report the discovery of gross frauds perpetrated by certain State officers in regard to contracts; and also in regard to the payment of the interest due from the State to contractors. The abrogation of certain contracts is recommended, and the District-Attorney instructed to commence legal proceedings to recover the sums already paid on such contracts. The report was ordered printed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections for information relative to the poor of this City was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

A number of bills were introduced in the House but no business of importance transacted.

GENERAL.

The Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau has been making an extended tour in Mississippi, and, under date of the 15th inst., makes a lengthy report of his observations and conclusions. He says that Gen. ORD has, in his judgment, greatly exaggerated the destitution in that State. He found places at which the people were short of provisions, but there is no such general want or suffering as has been represented. There is quite a disposition on the part of the whites to complain and call out for help when they ought to go to work, and he believes that, if they are aided a little, and made to help themselves a good deal, there will be no serious difficulty.

A Mexican fleet arrived before Campeche Jan. 8 and embarked 2,000 men, under the command of Gen. [illegible] and Col. FOSTER. These troops are intended to put down the [illegible] in Yucatan. A dispatch from the City of Mexico announces the tender to Señor ROMERO of the position of Minister of Finance, and the appointment of Gov. AUZA to the office of Minister of the Interior.

The delegates to the New-England Manufacturers Convention met at Worcester, Mass., yesterday. Owing to the severe snow-storm prevailing but fifteen hundred of the two thousand delegates expected were present. The Convention was organized by the election to the chair of Hon. WM. GRAY, of Boston, who addressed the Convention, congratulating the delegates on the evidence of the harmony of purpose and action between the manufacturers of the West and East.

The Maryland Republican State Convention is called to be held at Baltimore on the 6th of March, to elect delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate Electors.

The three men who were reported as arrested at Oil City, Penn., on suspicion of being concerned in robbing Mr. BENNEHOFF of $200,000, have been discharged from custody, there being no evidence to detain them.

The opponents of the Camden and Amboy Railroad met in Convention at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, and adopted resolutions in favor of the passage of a general railroad law by the Legislature of New-Jersey. Many speeches were made, and a long address to the public was adopted.

Recorder HACKETT yesterday rendered a decision holding Mr. CHAS. D. SWEETZER for trial on the charge of false pretences preferred against him by Mr. S. J. AHERN.

In the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday, in the case of J. OGDEN SMITH, which creditors had applied to have removed from before Mr. FITCH, the Register to whom it had been referred, on the ground of improper interference by the Register with the choice of an assignee, Judge BLATCHFORD granted the application.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last evening. Dr. HARRIS read a letter with regard to the recent importations of cholera to this country on board of emigrant ships. A committee of the Board presented a report detailing the results of a visit to the infected *Leibnitz*, and recommending the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of the immigrant.

A partial examination was had yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, in the case of EDWIN A. WEED, one of the men charged with the recent robbery of the Bank of the Republic. Witnesses were examined with a view to identify the bonds found in the prisoner's possession with those that were stolen, and the further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday FREDERICK CONKLING and EDWARD DUBORAY, notorious burglars, were sentenced to the State Prison for eight years each.

Transactions in live hogs are moderate, and dealers report slow sales. Heavy, prime, corn-fed Hogs sell for 7⅞c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., live weight; fair to good quality, 7½c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb., rough, common and light Hogs go off slowly at 7c.@7¼. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep also sell slowly. Heavy, fat Sheep are taken at 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight; common lots, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb., live weight; fair to good, 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight; hundreds of inferior lots, not fit to kill, are sold for just what dealers can get—at any price from $2 to $4 ℔ head.

Cotton was fairly active yesterday, opening more firmly, but closing less buoyantly. Breadstuffs attracted more attention. Flour, Wheat and Oats favored sellers. Corn closed weak and drooping. Provisions were not very freely dealt in. Pork was cheaper. Lard rather firmer. Groceries were saleable and steady. The freight market was very quiet.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

Our correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," in a letter which we publish in another column, denies the right of the Supreme Court to "decide political questions." We are by no means disposed to assert any such right, in the sense he gives it. That Court certainly has no authority to sit as a Council of Revision,—to take up acts of Congress, whether political or not, for the simple purpose of pronouncing upon their validity. Such a function would be equivalent to a Veto power,—the power of an absolute Veto, without any such restriction or qualification as is affixed to the Veto power expressly conferred upon the President by the Constitution.

Our correspondent is quite right also in saying that the leaders of the Democratic Party, and he might have added the great body of that party also, have always denied the right of the Supreme Court to control the opinions or the action of either the Executive or of Congress, in regard to the constitutionality of any law on which they might be called upon to act. Mr. VAN BUREN, in his valuable "History of Political Parties," published since his death, leaves no room for doubt upon this subject, which he discusses at length and with marked ability. Indeed there has been no great difference of opinion upon it among the prominent statesmen of the country without regard to party. Very much of the controversy which has been waged upon it has been due, (as very much of all controversy is always due,) to a misunderstanding or confusion of terms.

Another correspondent, "J. C. H.," whose communication we also print elsewhere, states the real nature of the question, and defines the real functions of the Court with legal clearness and accuracy. The authority conferred upon the Supreme Court by the Constitution is that of *deciding* certain "*cases*,"—not of pronouncing *opinions* upon acts, either of Congress or of the President. Among the cases over which it has this "judicial power," are cases "*in law and equity, arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States.*" If John Doe sues Richard Roe under a law of the United States, and the case reaches the Supreme Court through the proper forms, and Richard Roe sets up in his defence that there is no such law of the United States, inasmuch as the enactment in question claiming to be law, is not "in pursuance of the Constitution," and is therefore null and void, it is not easy to see how the Supreme Court can avoid deciding whether that defence is good or not,—whether the law relied upon by John Doe is or is not constitutional. Assuming that the decision of the case is to be controlled by that fact, a decision of *the case* will involve a judgment of the constitutionality of *the law*; but it is the decision, not the opinion on which it may rest, that is binding and conclusive; and the decision is merely of the controversy between *Doe* and *Roe* as parties, and the only parties, to the case decided. Whether the opinions which underlie the decision shall have weight with Congress, or the Executive, or the people, depends entirely upon the degree in which they may impress the minds of either or of all these parties. The decision of the Court in the *Dred Scott* case, was binding and conclusive upon the parties to that particular case; but the *opinion* on which it partly rested, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, was binding upon nobody.

Looking at the subject from this point of view, the only weight which a decision of the Supreme Court in any case arising under a law of the United States, based on the judgment that the law was unconstitutional, could have on others than the parties to the case, would be what might be due to the ability and cogency of the reasoning by which that judgment should be sustained; and it would make no difference in this respect, whether it was the reasoning of a majority or a minority of the Judges. "Able opinions of a minority of the Court," as J. C. H. urges, "will destroy the effect, as precedent, of a decision rendered by a majority supported by less able opinions. Able opinions by a majority of the Supreme Court against an act of Congress, will have their effect in destroying the public confidence in the act, whatever scheme may be devised." But the law which Congress proposes to enact may work very great injustice to the individual parties interested in the case to be decided. Suppose the merits of the case to turn, wholly or in part, on the validity of an act of Congress: a decision in favor of one of the parties can only be given by *two-thirds* of the Judges, while it may be given in favor of the other by *less* than a majority. "The power thus exercised," says our correspondent, "can hardly be called *judicial*."

The advocates of the proposed law do not conceal that the object of its enactment is to prevent a judgment by the Court adverse to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction act. Whatever may be the power of Congress over the Court, no one can doubt the utter injustice and inexpediency of enacting a law for the express purpose of coercing the Court, and compelling the decision of any special case in one particular way. The "case" before the Court may possibly be decided on other grounds than the one apprehended. Its merits may not involve the constitutionality of the law. An individual complains of false imprisonment—of having been punished when he had committed no offence; and his complaint may be just, whether the Reconstruction act is constitutional or not. That question may enter into the case, and yet may not control it. Why attempt to coerce the decision by the Court of the case, in order to coerce its judgment upon a specific law? Suppose the case be decided in favor of the claimant, and the Court rests content with a *decision*, without giving any detailed opinion or statement of the *reasons* on which that decision rests:—how is the action of Congress in regard to reconstruction to be hampered or affected thereby? Or suppose a majority are of *opinion* that the law is unconstitutional, while *two-thirds* will not decide this particular case in the claimant's favor?

If the Supreme Court claimed the power to sit in judgment on the acts of Congress, and pronounce them valid or invalid,—constitutional or unconstitutional, at its own discretion, it would not only be proper, but highly essential, that not only a *two-third* but a *unanimous* vote should be required at their hands for the annulling of a law. Intend the Court should at once be stripped of any such assumed authority. But as its power is confined to the decision of *cases*, and as its judgment of the validity or invalidity of Congressional acts is only in the nature of *reasons* for its decisions, and binding only to the extent in which they may commend themselves to the judgment of others, it is not easy to see any public good to be achieved by the law proposed, at all adequate to the complications which it is likely to introduce into the legitimate business and action of the Court.

The Manufacturing Interest on Taxation and Finance.

The Cleveland Convention gave general form and expression to the views which prevail among manufacturers in regard to the expenditure of the Government and the taxation which it necessitates. The various interests represented were unanimous in protesting against a continuance of the extravagance which, while the war lasted, passed unchallenged, and in seeking a large and immediate reduction of the internal burdens which oppress industry. The movement thus inaugurated is now being followed in detail by the more important industries.

All of them start, very properly, with a comparative exhibit of expenditures before and since the war as evidence of the enormous growth which is maintained without any apparent occasion. Mr. WELLS modestly suggests a doubt as to the necessity of an increase of 206 per cent. in the ordinary expenditure of the year 1866-7, as compared with the expenses of the fiscal year 1860-61; or 247 per cent. over the average of the decade, 1851-61. He thinks, too, that an increase amounting to more than 290 per cent. in the army outlays alone "seems excessive." Business men, free from the trammels which insensibly affect the criticism of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, share none of his hesitancy in condemning the lavish expenses of the Government. Mr. WARD, President of the Iron and Steel Association, in a circular addressed to members of Congress, shows that the difference between Mr. MCCULLOCH's estimates for 1868, covering the civil service, the navy and the army, (exclusive of bounties and pensions,) and the actual cost of the same items in 1860, amounts to more than a hundred and forty-seven millions. That is to say, while the wealth and population of the country have during that period increased about fifteen per cent., the ordinary expenses of the Government have increased considerably more than four hundred per cent. The fact is too startling to be credited, except on the evidence of official figures. And here they are:

	1860. Millions.	1868. Estimates. Millions.
War Department	16	95
Navy Department	11	36
Civil service	6	51

For some increase in the War Department the country must be prepared, so long as the Southern States continue disorganized. Military dictatorships are not kept up very cheaply; though really there is scant excuse for an expenditure six times greater than that which sufficed before the war. The advance in the Navy Department and the civil service is, however, so monstrous as to be inexplicable except on the hypothesis that masses of Barnacles weigh down the ship of State. Mr. WARD expresses a wide-spread conviction when he remarks that "the war has fastened upon the country a vast horde of employes and contractors in every department, who are supported from the public Treasury, thousands of whom are of no practical benefit to the Government." The great obstacle to retrenchment is the personal and partisan influence which surrounds and sustains these vast drains upon the Treasury. It is work which never will be done thoroughly until the people assert their authority over the politicians.

Of the urgent need for so large a curtailment of expenditure as shall admit of the removal of taxes from the productive forces of the country, we have noticeable proof in the gathering of New-England manufacturers yesterday. A convention has seldom been held representing greater intelligence and enterprise, or so closely connected with the industrial interests of a section preëminent for its manufactures. Nor have we to look further than the address of the President for an assurance that New-England shares with the West the dissatisfaction occasioned by the financial and fiscal course of the Government, and the reliance it places upon available measures of relief.

Few, we apprehend, have a very clear conception of the extent of taxation imposed upon manufactures by the present revenue system. Mr. GRAY, who is treasurer of the Atlantic cotton-mills, adduces figures to show that the taxes borne by a single manufacturing corporation in the years 1865, '66 and '67, have averaged $328,757, or 22 per cent. on its capital. The taxes paid by the same corporation to 1862, inclusive, averaged less than $12,000 annually. Taking its experience as the basis of a calculation applicable to the whole cotton manufacture, we find that the aggregate yearly taxation of this single interest has risen from an average of $600,000 to more than $16,000,000. While the unhealthy prosperity of the war-time lasted, these onerous burdens were carried by the profits of the manufacturers. Now, however, they swell the losses, and so contribute greatly to the exhaustion which threatens a most important interest with ruin.

As it is with the cotton manufacture, so is it with all forms of manufacturing industry. They are taxed beyond their strength. The depression which prevails in other countries necessarily reacts unfavorably upon our own; but this of itself affords no adequate explanation of the losses and stagnation from which all the productive classes suffer. We are loaded with an amount of taxation so much beyond our power of endurance and so much in excess of the burdens of any other people in the world, that national bankruptcy can be averted only by large and immediate relief. Hence the earnestness of the cry for a reduction of expenses and taxation. Hence the impatience with which the country watches the laziness and indifference of Congress on the subject of retrenchment, and the corresponding want of energy which marks its advances toward a reform of the fiscal system. Assaults upon the Supreme Court are begun and ended in a couple of days. The creation of a military dictatorship is resolved upon under the pressure of the previous question. And all the time the reforms which vitally concern North as well as South are postponed from week to week, or until the partisans confess their lust for dominion satisfied. Mr. HOOPER's proposition to make sure of retrenchment by limiting the expenditures of Government to three hundred millions encounters technical objections whenever it is mentioned, and has moved not a step since its presentation. And the scheme of the Ways and Means Committee for removing taxation from industry, and fixing the maximum that shall be raised seems likely to suffer from the same tardiness.

The business intelligence which obtains expression through the Cleveland and Worcester Conventions does not rest satisfied with suggesting fiscal amendments. It recognizes the close connection between the injuries inflicted by excessive and ill-arranged taxation and the embarrassment resulting from Mr. MCCULLOCH's management of the currency. Without entering upon the controversial aspects of the latter subject, Mr. GRAY, in yesterday's address, dwells upon the importance of preventing, as far as possible, the fluctuations which follow a crotchetty interference with the volume of the circulating medium. He takes issue with those who would strew the road to specie payments with business wrecks and ruin; maintaining that the great essential is confidence, and that if this can be restored, specie payments may be reached "without revulsion and at no distant day." On this point the mercantile mind of the country appears to be a unit against the Treasury policy.

On another and a kindred topic Mr. GRAY, speaking for New-England, urges a view with which nine-tenths of the people heartily agree. Conceding the value of many of the conclusions at which Mr. WELLS has arrived, he protests against the absurdity of his proposal to levy taxes to the extent of fifty millions annually for the purpose of paying off debt before it becomes due. If the country were prosperous, there might be little objection to the plan; but with enterprise at a stand-still and industry struggling for existence, the imposition of fifty millions unnecessarily would be at once disastrous and offensive.

Registers in Bankruptcy and Assignees.

Registers in Bankruptcy, and all those who have any proceedings before Registers, will be interested in the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, which we publish this morning, in the case of J. OGDEN SMITH. The Register to whom the case had been referred was JOHN FITCH, and the matter came up on an application on the part of creditors to have the case removed from before him and sent to another Register. This was based on affidavits alleging that the Register had in various ways endeavored to influence the creditors to choose as assignee a person who, so far as appears, was entirely unknown to any of them. It also appeared that after the attorney had obtained the order for the Register to show cause why the case should not be removed, the Register had taken upon himself to call the attorney before him, and before quite a number of persons to publicly reprimand him for his course in the matter.

It was obvious enough, after such a performance, that the relations between the Register and the attorney could not be especially harmonious, and that the future progress of the case would be more beneficial to all parties if that element of discord were removed. The removal of the cause was therefore a wise exercise of discretion on the Judge's part, and having determined to remove it, he was not probably called upon at all to consider whether the motives of the Register in endeavoring to secure the choice of the assignee in question were good or evil. Accordingly he expressly refrains from impugning those motives, but at the same time he takes occasion to criticise the Register's action, and to show that such proceedings on his part were improper.

The reasons why they were improper are so obvious, that the only wonder is how they could have failed to present themselves to the mind of the Register himself. A Register might no doubt suppose that a certain assignee would prove a good one, but men are so censorious and so apt to judge harshly of their fellows, especially in cases where the nerve of the pocket has been wrung, that, if a loss should be occasioned, or heavy and unusual expenses incurred by an assignee whom the Register had thus induced the creditors to choose, the creditors would be more than likely to charge some collusion between the Register and the assignee. We cannot doubt that Mr. FITCH, on reading the Judge's opinion, will see the danger that he has escaped and will feel grateful, not only to the Judge, but also to the attorney, for saving him as they have, not only in this case, but perhaps by its effects in other cases, from such misconstruction.

Train's Transformation Scene.

On Sunday last, TRAIN stood on the very pinnacle of the world, grand, gloomy and peculiar, wrapt in the solitude of his own individuality. Through him the American eagle had been assailed;—on him the British lion had fastened its claws;—around him, and for him, horrid war was to be waged;—already he heard (and we heard) cannon to right of him, cannon to left of him, volleying and thundering;—and as two mighty nations fought for his body, dead or alive, and myriads fell prone that he might hold his head erect:—it seemed as though the apotheosis of TRAIN had come, and a new divinity was about to be added to the brief roll of our American gods.

Nothing could be finer than this dramatic episode, in all its parts, as it first appeared. TRAIN advances upon England, single-handed, and defiant;—in the distance the British lion crouches, with glaring eyes and claws unsheathed;—TRAIN's nostrils are dilated with fire and vengeance as he approaches;—when, suddenly, in the very act of cramming his first stump-speech down the enemy's throat, the latter takes an undue advantage, slips a pair of handcuffs on his wrists, and marches him off to a dungeon to await the further wrath of England and brood over the coming vengeance of America.

Thus the case appeared on Sunday, and thus it continued till nightfall of Monday. The blood of America was beginning to boil, and a million tongues were quivering with speeches that could hardly wait the hour of their transmutation into Minié bullets and staggering battalions. Not a young American but found it hard to bottle up his wrath; not a Congressman but felt his fingers aching to begin the forging of oratorical thunderbolts; not an Irishman but waxed eloquent as TRAIN himself. TRAIN was on everybody's lips, if not in everybody's heart; and even the modern sphynx opened his mouth to give vent to the feelings of his soul. After firing a fresh Havana, GRANT called for a chart of the British Channel, and with compressed lips inquired of ADAM BADEAU how many men in armor ordinarily guarded the Tower of London.

It is grievous to have all these fine theatrical effects spoiled. It hurts our pride, when the transformation scene takes place, to see, instead of the leonine monarch advancing upon the bird of Jove in all the pomp and circumstance of his ferocious nature, a Hibernian constable, with the warrant of a local magistrate in his hand, walking off with Mr. TRAIN to examine whether he had come to the land of St. Patrick with the notion of being a disturber of the peace. And when it appeared that all the proceedings following this were equally dull and common-place, when it was found that he was immediately discharged, and only taken in custody again till the authorities were informed of his arrest and had time to order his release—the visions of war and glory and America triumphant were dissipated, and in their stead we saw TRAIN descending from the pinnacle of notoriety and taking his place again in the ranks of windy babblers.

It is very hard for TRAIN, and very hard for the American eloquence which was all ready to burst forth. But there is no help for it so far as we can see. As the arrest was made by the local magistracy, and without the orders of the Government, the latter at once reversed the action of the former, and the Foreign Secretary has doubtless by this time given all necessary explanations to Mr. SEWARD. Is it not painful to see a spectacle which opened so thrillingly turned so quickly into such a fizzle?

MINOR TOPICS.

The Albany *Evening Journal* complains bitterly that while a dispatch in the *World*, rehearsing a worthless conversation with the President, was telegraphed to the Press of the interior, not a word was said of a very interesting and important special dispatch in the TIMES of the same date, giving an authentic statement of certain interviews between the President and Gen. GRANT. The complaint is legitimate and just; but the attack on the Associated Press management which goes with it is very unjust and very unfair. The *Journal* is, of course, aware that the dispatches for the interior Press, itself included, are made up here by an agent specially appointed for that service by a committee of the papers that receive them, the *Journal* itself included: and the Associated Press agent has nothing whatever to do with them, and not a shadow of responsibility for them. The proper quarter in which to seek redress is from the agent of its own selection and appointment,—and not from the Associated Press.

The London *Telegraph* consoles itself with the idea that Fenianism is not American, for the Americans are always loud, open and above-board in hostility; nor Irish either, for the Irishman proper, though naturally full of wicked fun, is not up to the diabolical gramarye of nitro-glycerine, gunpowder fuses and so forth, while the Irish in Canada and Australia have none of that fierce Fenianism. No; it is a "compound scoundrel," the cross between the warmly impulsive Irishman and the subtle-contriving American who does all the mischief. The *Telegraph* has "a conceit left to it in its misery—a miserable conceit." But it has less of the conundrum and more clearness of sentiment when it admits that the English suffer for their injustice both to America and Ireland, and that the statesman who should secure for England the cordial alliance of the Americans would confer on humanity a greater boon than the appeasing of twenty European disputes.

The great "army mania" of the European Governments has reached Sweden. A few days ago the King, in addressing his Parliament, pointed out the great deficiencies of the Swedish military system, and recommended a new-modeling with rifled cannon, Chassepots, and so forth. As it stands, that soldier-system of Sweden has some remarkable features. The soldiers, wherever they may be quartered, are held ready to take part in the civil occupations of the people. In seaports they help the sailors to load and unload ships; they drive wagons, cultivate the fields, make roads, work at trades, &c. Those who can write are employed as clerks and in a variety of other ways. The doctors of the Swedish regiments attend the public when called on. The army is withdrawn as little as possible from the common labor and industry of the country—a custom not unworthy of imitation elsewhere in Europe.

The *North American Review* has a very fair full-grown article on the subject of Dean SWIFT, doing justice to that somewhat strabilious man, and helping to rescue him from the malice or the melodrama of his foregoing biographers, and the petulant criticisms of well-meaning men like THACKERAY. A late *Fraser* has also an article to the same purpose. Fallacies of opinion have a strong hold on the mind; but "Time, the corrector," tends to do away with them. Poor EDGAR POE, so blackened by those he had scoffed at too recklessly, is about to have his decent monument in Baltimore. Another late magazine—we forget which—has an article defending TIBERIUS NERO—*Biberius Mero*, as some of the Roman punsters used to call him, to insinuate that he was fond of drink. It is pleasant to know that TIBERIUS was, up to fifty, an excellent man and soldier. As FITZ-GREENE HALLECK says, "It is a joy to think the best we may of human kind."

We should be as anxious to know what the people are thinking or doing in Europe, as to hear what the Kings and Ministers are about. Wise as we are, we may get a few "wrinkles" from those old-world folk. The London *Times* lets us know, in one of its paragraphs, that those foggy inhabitants of the great metropolis are about to have a "Workingmen's College." Fifty years ago, nobody there would pronounce these words without laughing. But now there is no laughing. Those poor fellows, seeing that society completely overlooked the intellectual wants of adult laborers, went to work lately and procured a site on which they will erect a college. On the ground floor they will have reading-rooms and class-rooms; on the upper floor they will have a museum for the curiosities and ornaments of science and the arts. They have about $12,500; and they state that they owe neither money nor help to any one outside their own humble class and agency. Such resolute workers must succeed.

The *Independent* and other journals are reflecting rather harshly on the act of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, who lately gave money to found a Memorial Church in Georgetown, Mass., and, in doing so, stipulated that the church should never be used for anything of secular service or demonstration—for political sermons, literary lectures or meetings. Mr. PEABODY's notions in this respect are rather old-fashioned, perhaps; but they are shared by a great number of the very best people. No doubt his long residence in old England did not leave him very partial to the free-and-easy church philosophy of New-England, and he has to suffer disparagement accordingly.

Some of the newspapers are giving a passage from one of CHARLES DICKENS' books in which he made a sly hit at "United States securities." No doubt he did, and a great many of the best American citizens did the same, at the time, without any blame or objurgation. We all remember how SYDNEY SMITH hallooed at this country, in a memorable and most facetious letter to the London *Times*, which made everybody laugh except the State of Pennsylvania. But nobody harbored any feeling of revenge against the reverend wag on account of that canon-ading. The man had lost money by our folks, and they let him take it out in scolding and sneering. Perhaps Mr. DICKENS had suffered in a similar way, and it is allowable for any man to become sour-minded, or even get into a passion, when people take his money. "Steal a man's wife, and he may brook it; but keep your hands out of his breeches pocket."

One gets a hint of the difficulties encountered in endeavoring to enforce the Whisky laws, from the fact that in the Eastern District (Brooklyn) a case under them has been put over for three successive days because two of the Government witnesses fail to appear. The inducements held out for their absence seem to have been too strong. The Whisky ring has long been too powerful for the Government; it seems now inclined to try conclusions with the Courts.

The returns of the New-York theatres and other places of public amusement show that about three millions of dollars were paid by the citizens for their evening diversions last year. The sum sounds large, and is large in fact. But the people, not being merely working machines, need relaxation and amusement, and those theatres and concert-rooms are the only places in the City where they can be most conveniently found. If the citizens had three or four free libraries, with reading-rooms, they would not spend the entire of the three millions in those theatrical diversions. The Springfield *Republican* and other newspapers blame them for supporting what is called the "nasty journalism" of our sensation publications. But our people must have some reading. If they could conveniently come at a wholesome order of attractive literature, they would turn gradually away from the rubbishy sort. But it is easier to condemn the people's recreations than to help them to any better.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

VERDI's opera of "Rigoletto" was given here last evening to a good and fashionable audience. It is the best work that ever came from the composer's pen, and indeed is the only important work that has been added to the Italian *repertoire* for many years. The performance last evening was good. It depended of course on Mme. LA GRANGE, and Signor ORLANDINI. The lady was in excellent voice, and sang superbly. The gentleman was not so uniformly good, but gave a powerful rendering to the part of the poor deluded jester. Signor MASSIMILIANI sang with spirit, but not always with true inspiration. In other words, he sang out of tune. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was of course very good.

To-night the "Barber of Seville" will be given for the first time this season, with Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as the *Rosina*.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The house was crowded last night to hear "La Grande Duchesse." Let us remind our readers that during the present week they have their only remaining chances of witnessing this amusing operetta.

ORATORIO.

HAYDN's beautiful oratorio of the "Creation," will be given at Steinway Hall to-night, under the direction of Mr. RITTER. The soloists are Miss BRAINERD, Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS; the chorus is the Harmonic Society, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS supplies the orchestra.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Last night an entirely new dramatization of the "Pickwick Papers," the first work which earned Mr. CHARLES DICKENS his renown as a dramatist, was presented at the New-York Theatre to a crowded and fashionable audience, which in the end became an enthusiastic assembly. The play is divided into four acts and twelve tableaux or separate scenes, embracing all the salient points in the masterpiece of fiction. The dramatist has been extremely faithful to his original; all the incidents are taken from the novel, and all the dialogue is an exact transcript of Mr. DICKENS' language. The celebrated scenes, "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party" and the memorable trial of "Bardell *vs.* Pickwick" are rendered with great fidelity to the manner in which Mr. DICKENS' readings have made familiar. The singing and acting in "Bob Sawyer's Party" were the great features of the fourth act, and were uproariously received.

The immense cast employed in presenting this piece needs a more extended notice, which will be hereafter given, but prominent in it are the names of some of the established favorites of New-York. The scenes between *Mr. Pickwick* and *Mrs. Bardell*; between *Sam Weller* and his sweetheart; *Mr. Winkle* and the cross-examining *Sergeant Buzfuz*; *Ben Allen* and his chum, *Bob Sawyer*, and the irascible landlady, *Mrs. Raddle*, the *Elder Weller* and "*Stiggins*, the Red-nosed man;" *Mrs. Cluppins* and the *Judge*, when she details her family experience; *Mr. Pickwick* and the *Lady in Yellow Curl Papers* in the double-bedded room at midnight; the shooting scene at Dingley Dell, where *Winkle* peppers the amiable *Tupman*, his bosom friend, and the final scene of the Christmas festivities at Dingley Dell, showing the dance on the ice executed by the Christmas guests, the melancholy efforts of *Winkle* to skate, and the submersion of *Mr. Pickwick* in his grand sliding experiment, were received with shouts of applause. The piece was an unequivocal success, and will be repeated until further notice. New scenery and music were presented with every care to detail and effect.

RISTORI.

Mme. RISTORI and her company depart for Havana to-day, under the personal direction and management of Mr. J. GRAU. Of the lady's success in the "ever-faithful isle" there can be no doubt. If it were doubtful, Mr. GRAU would be the man to make it sure, but there is no uncertainty. Mr. GRAU will, on his way back, give a short season at New-Orleans, and intends, on his return to New-York, to present Mme. RISTORI in French as well as Italian drama.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were substantially devoid of interest. The Senate was again devoted to the consideration of the case of Senator THOMAS, but did not reach a vote. It is questionable if a decision is reached for several days yet. The Reconstruction bill will probably be reached to-morrow and be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are making good progress on the new Internal Revenue bill. But as the injunction of secrecy has been placed upon their proceedings, their deliberations are not made public. Although the pressure of public sentiment in favor of the reduction of the tax on whisky to 50 cents is being powerfully felt, it is still problematical whether the committee will yield. There seems to be a lingering faith that the law can be made stringent enough, and the civil service honest enough, to collect a two-dollar tax.

THE REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The cotton tax question approaches a final solution, as the Senate receded from its amendments to the House bill to-day, and instructed the new Committee of Conference which was appointed to agree to it, with a new amendment, which will doubtless be accepted by the House, repealing the duty on cotton imported into the United States. The near approach of the planting season quickened this action materially, as reports from the South bring information that many planters had decided not to raise cotton this year unless the tax was repealed.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

It is probable that the Reconstruction bill will come up in the Senate to-morrow, when Senator DOOLITTLE will deliver what is expected to be the greatest speech of his Senatorial career. Embracing a thorough exposition of the policy of the Administration, and laying out the platform of the Conservative Party in the next Presidential campaign. He has been engaged in preparing himself for the effort for several weeks.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.

The following is the rule of the Court under which the McCardle case was advanced in the docket of the Supreme Court, and set for an early hearing:

> "All cases on the calendar, except cases advanced as hereinafter provided, shall be heard when reached in the regular call of the docket, and in the order in which they are entered: Criminal cases may be advanced by leave of the Court on motion of either party. Revenue cases, and cases in which the United States are concerned, which also involve or affect some matter of general public interest, may also, by leave of the Court, be advanced on motion of the Attorney-General."

THE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is understood to be about equally divided in opinion regarding the confirmation of Sunset Cox as Minister to Austria. He is here in person urging his claims, and has received assurance of support from quite a number of persons who differ with him politically, but who are satisfied with his qualifications for the position.

THE DEATH OF HON. THOMAS E. NOELL.

The death of Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, was duly announced in both Houses to-day, and tributes to his memory were paid by several of his colleagues. These Congressional funerals are getting to be in rather bad taste. The moment a member arises to open the ceremonies most of the others, including the galleries, prepare to leave, and the affair becomes anything but one of respect for their deceased associate.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 22.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in view of the contemplated reduction of the naval and marine force, in accordance with the bills now before Congress, and the resolution lately passed by the House, that it is unnecessary to proceed further at present in building or equiping ships-of-war, to-day sent a letter to the Speaker revising and reducing the estimate submitted by him to Congress, and retaining only such as were deemed essential to the proper preservation of the property of the Government. Only the appropriations are now asked, which are indispensable, and without which the service would be seriously crippled.

The Secretary says in his communication that the importance of placing navy-yards in condition, in cases of emergency that may arise, has been brought to the attention of Congress in his annual reports, and his estimates submitted therewith. Appropriations have been asked to place them in proper condition. As Congress has shown a disposition, however, to postpone to a future day the improvement of our navy-yards, he submits the revised estimates as to what is absolutely necessary. The estimates submitted with the last annual report of the Secretary amounted to $47,417,183 95, and the revised estimates to $24,924,478 03—a reduction of $22,392,705 92, or about one-half.

MAILS TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The Postmaster-General has just matured arrangements for the regular conveyance of mails twice a month by steamship from Baltimore, *via* Havana and Key West, to New-Orleans and back. The steamship *Liberty* leaves New-Orleans to-day, and the *Cuba* Baltimore to-morrow, the 23d inst. Another arrangement has been made to carry the mails four times a month from New-Orleans to Pensacola, St. Marks, Cedar Creek, Tampa and Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas to Key West and back, thus giving Key West, which has been almost without mail facilities since the war, six mails a month.

WRECK OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Notice has been received from our Consul at Liverpool of the wreck of two American vessels, the ships *J. J. Southard*, of Richmond, Me., and the *Thornton*, of New-York.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Address of Gov. Orr—What is Thought of His Political Course—Representation in the Convention—The Delegates.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

The absorbing topic of conversation to-day is the speech delivered to the State Convention last evening by His Excellency, Gov. ORR. His political course since the passage of the acts of Reconstruction has not satisfied the extremists of either party. First to recommend the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution, although himself disfranchised by its provisions: first to urge the people to carry out in good faith subsequent Congressional enactments; and subsequently to register and vote for the best men, irrespective of national politics, to frame a State Constitution, he has met with a storm of abuse that would have crushed a man of less determination and nerve. He was ridiculed for going to the Philadelphia Convention and walking arm in arm up the broad aisle with COUCH of Massachusetts; he was cursed for recommending the people to stand aloof from either the Democratic or Radical Republican Party until they could see further into the future; and he has been maligned for writing an official letter to Gen. SICKLES, thanking that officer in the name of the State for the ability and prudence displayed by him in administering the military affairs of the State, as commander of District No. 2.

On the other hand, in all of his speeches to the colored population, Gov. ORR has persistently maintained, that without distinction of race or color, the suffrage to be bestowed should be qualified by education or property. This has been his cardinal sin in their eyes; and, accordingly, standing as he did between the two fires—every one uncertain as to his true political position—intense interest was manifested as to the character of his address.

The large hall of the Club House was filled to overflowing. Gens. CANBY, SCOTT and CLITZ were on the platform, while among the audience, sandwiched between delegates in every stage of nigritude, might have been seen Bureau officials, school teachers, and representatives of the progressive enterprise of the Government. Of citizens, there were but few.

The speech was made. Frankness and independence of thought marked its course throughout. He told the Convention that the whites having abstained from voting, that body represented only the colored population of South Carolina, and consequently that it did not represent either wealth, refinement or intelligence. This sentiment did not please the colored delegates. He said further, that he regarded the body as invested with the sovereign power of the State, and that whatever constitution was to be adopted, would certainly be the one under which all classes of people here would live, at least until 1871, by which time the Conservative Party might be in power, and prepared to repeal any obnoxious measures.

After commenting upon the importance of framing such a constitution as would challenge the criticism and condemnation of the most intelligent portion of the State, and secure the cordial support of the white as well as the black race, and expressing his regret that the best men of each district should not have been chosen as delegates irrespective of antecedents or present political opinions, the Governor proceeded to recommend a programme which if adopted he believed would insure the ratification of the Constitution by a much larger vote than was polled in the election of delegates to the Convention:

1. To incorporate no disfranchising clause in the Constitution, and that after Jan. 1, 1870, any man, white or black, who goes to the polls and is unable to read or write, shall be excluded from the privileges of a voter.
2. To adopt a liberal homestead law.
3. To abolish imprisonment for debt.
4. To relieve debtors prior to the war, and wipe out all debt where the consideration is based on the purchase of slaves.
5. To provide means for the education of the negro and not levy taxes for the purpose exclusively upon property.
6. To repudiate only the war debt, and announce the validity of all other bonds and obligations of the State.
7. To remove the existing disabilities from the Judiciary, so that if the bench be vacated, such present incumbents may be re-elected as may be deemed worthy by the Legislature.

In closing his speech, which occupied nearly an hour in its delivery, the Governor said he recognized to its fullest extent, the doctrine that the allegiance of the citizen is due to the Government of the United States and not to the State, and that in his inaugural message he had announced his judgment that hereafter the supremacy of the General Government over the State was undisputed and indisputable.

There is no question that the speech was able and timely; and yet now, as before, the Governor occupies the anomalous position of being without the support of extremists of either party. Conservatives applaud, but Conservatives here are in the minority. Southern aristocracy and family pride still rule the public sentiment of this portion of the State, and to attempt the conversion of its representatives, while the *Mercury* rattles the dry bones of a dead past in their faces, is a thankless and idle task. The negroes on the other hand are incensed at the idea of being told they are an ignorant body of delegates, not representing the intelligence of the State, and that they are engaged in an experiment which the lessons of the world teach has never been successful—namely, the creation of an equality between the two races on the same soil.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention has done little more than organize during the four days of its session. Yesterday they named committees on the Bill of Rights, Legislation, Executive, Judiciary, Franchise and Elections, Education, Finance, &c., &c.

A white delegate desired to invite one or more of the Solicitors of the State to assist in drawing up the ordinances in proper form. The proposition was indignantly voted down, and yet the manner in which the "King's English" is murdered in speech and writing, is enough to make LINDLEY MURRAY start from his grave.

LANGLEY, a Northern negro, offered a resolution that the question of confiscation and disfranchisement be forever abandoned. It was laid on the table, but is to come up again on Monday, when it is understood the resolution will pass by a large majority.

PARKER, formerly a Federal officer, offered an ordinance securing a homestead in the country of 100 acres and a dwelling-house of the value of $2,000, and in the city real estate of the value of $2,500. Referred.

One of the negroes urged the partition of the State into "political divisions" different from those which exist. The Chair suggested that he meant geographical divisions, but the colored member couldn't see it—he meant political divisions all the way through.

There is no use in disguising the fact that the amount of ignorance which prevails is perfectly frightful among both whites and blacks. There is not a fine intellect—not a cultivated man in the Convention—except the President, and perhaps the Clerk, both of whom are debarred from the privileges of the floor. If, however, this deficiency should be compensated by moderation, it will be excusable, for if there is any place on God's footstool where the people require an early and wise adjustment of the vexed question of reconstruction, it is here in South Carolina.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Business is thoroughly depressed; planters and merchants are alike disheartened; capital stands off; the colored element is restless and expectant of some imaginary benefit in the shape of a free gift of land, or a division of property; there is no money in the State; citizens are emigrating from the interior in fear of their lives; outrages are being committed by the colored population, fearful in character and bold in act; and altogether the picture in the foreground and perspectively is dark and forbidding. Nothing but peace can bring back prosperity, and the problem to be solved is—how to do it? Q.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1868.

Twist and distort the fact as you may; declare that the Convention now in session is the legitimate result of the action of Congress, and therefore constitutional; say that it is a step forward in the process of reconstruction—look at it in any light, and yet the truth must be confessed—it is a negro convention. Negroes are in the majority, negroes rule the House, negroes control the Committees. The people who sent them here are negroes, holding a majority outside of forty-five thousand, and are the people for whom the chief benefits of legislation are intended.

REPRESENTATION IN THE CONVENTION.

Whatever may be the action of the body, therefore, the white race are not to be held responsible for either the weal or woe that may result. The fifty odd white men upon the floor represent in the aggregate probably less than five hundred persons of their own color; the remainder of their constituents are black. So that practically, the intelligence of the State, for the first time in her history, has no voice in the framing of her Constitution and the laws under which the community must exist. Chief among the causes of this curious condition of affairs is that which was created by the Reconstruction bill itself—namely, a disfranchisement of those who would have gone cheerfully into this movement, and not permitted the interests of the Commonwealth to pass into the careless hands of the ignorant, the vicious, the alien or stranger.

Analyze the elements of the Convention, and they consist as follows: 1. Of "poor whites," without character, education or position. 2. Ex-officers and adventurers in search of political promotion or plunder. 3. Negro lawyers and missionaries, and finally the former slaves of the State. *Currente calamo* let me sketch some of these persons:

SOME OF THE DELEGATES.

COLLINS was an overseer before and during the war, and it is said that he was notorious as a cruel man to slaves in his district. He was finally dismissed from the service of his employer on this account. Threats were made against his life by the enraged negroes after the war, to save which he joined the Union League.

BUNION is a Baptist preacher, a smooth, sanctimonious fellow, who ranted fiercely against everything "Yankee" during the war, served as a chaplain, and then took the test oath that he had not given aid or comfort to rebels. He is so illiterate that he cannot write a common resolution without violating good sense.

CAMP, of Spartanburg, is a large, raw-boned Carolinian, from the mountains, who has recently been broken up by the Government for the illicit distillation of whisky—a person of no refinement and ignorant in the extreme.

MOSES, of Sumter, is a young lawyer "of some parts." He is a son of one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State, was private Secretary to Gov. PICKENS, hoisted the first Palmetto flag over Fort Sumter, was "a shouting rebel," didn't go into the field, but became an enrolling officer and sent others there, and, when the war was over, swore, point blank, he had given neither aid nor comfort, &c. He is a moderate man, however, and will be of service.

RUTLAND, of Fairfield, is a gentleman; and conscientiously believes it to be his duty to lend his experience in the control of affairs. He is a large, portly man of fifty, and recently resigned the position of Commissioner in Bankruptcy.

Dr. NEWELL, of Greenville—a curious combination of anatomical muchness and mental smallness. He has had little or no schooling, is evidently out of place and ill at ease in the hall, and utterly unfamiliar with the most ordinary Parliamentary rules.

C. C. BOWEN, said to be a Georgian. Near the close of the war, in which he served as an officer, he was tried for murder, and released from jail in the general breaking up of things; became a Radical, practiced law among the negroes, made considerable money and has a happy faculty of getting into and out of trouble. He is a fluent speaker, strong, incisive, passionate and well calculated as a leader in the race he represents.

T. J. ROBERTSON, a citizen of Columbia, said to be a man of property. Has no ability as a speaker, but an anxious desire to add M. C. to his name and then leave the State for some point where ability pays better than it does here.

These are a few of the South Carolinians. Of the white ex-officials B. F. WHITTEMORE, a minister from Massachusetts, may head the list. He is a stout, burly man, with a strong voice, vigorous style, and sledge-hammer movement. He is much disliked in Darlington District, where it is alleged he has organized and aided the negroes to arm, and created a whirlwind which he cannot now control. There is no doubt that WHITTEMORE is sincere in his desire to elevate the negro, but not understanding his character when he came here as an agent of the Bureau, fanaticism carried him beyond the bounds of prudence. He is the Chairman of the State Radical Executive Committee, and will probably be M. C.

CHARLES P. LESLIE is a New-Yorker, was formerly in the Internal Revenue Bureau, but is now trading. A sharp, shrewd worker, full of humor and temper, thin as a slab, and a Conservative. He don't believe a negro is as good as a white man, and has for hobbies reënfranchisement and a generous homestead bill.

GILBERT PILLSBURY, Vice-President of all the leagues in the State, one of your dangerous quiet men, who don't say much, but keep up a duce of a thinking. He is about 50 years of age, and a fine type of the genuine Plymouth Rock-ite. His rôle, like that of WHITTEMORE, will be to prevent the negroes from yielding too much to conciliation and conservatism.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN and JOSEPH H. JENKS are gentlemen who on retiring from the Federal army engaged in planting. They are in the Convention at a sacrifice of time and money, hoping that they may do some good in behalf the valuable interests of the district they represent—Berkely. Both are conservative men.

TIMOTHY HURLEY is an erratic genius. Few here know anything of his former history, but his career among the negroes since the war has not been commendable, to say the least. He published a little paper called the *South Carolina Leader* for a time, and was sent to the Convention by the negroes more as a reward for thus serving his party than because he possesses ability.

NILES G. PARKER was appointed by Gen. CANBY an Alderman of Charleston, and represents Barnwell District as a matter of convenience. Is a weak man, but means to act in a conservative direction.

There is also one JILLSON in the Convention who, it is alleged, recently married a black woman, but he is scarcely worth comment.

Among the negroes, WHIPPER, WRIGHT and LANGLEY, of Beaufort, Northern born, all soldiers and all lawyers, are the brightest. They speak much and well, especially the two first. Next in order is R. B. ELLIOT, who received an education abroad at the expense of a Southern gentleman. He is very black, but very well spoken, and bitter as gall. He believes, with LANGLEY, WRIGHT and others in nothing less than equal privileges with the white race. His social privileges thus far consist in marriage to a white woman—so at least I am informed.

A. J. RANSIER and R. C. DELARGE are Charleston mulattoes, moderate in temper and tone, and very good talkers, but without much influence. They do not dare to disobey WHITTEMORE, who the negroes think can read any man out of the party.

BEVERLY NASH, of Columbia, is probably the most famous negro in the State. He has made many speeches, which, though homely in manner, have nevertheless a subsoil of strong common sense. He has been employed by the military authorities from time to time in aiding, by "moral suasion," to preserve peace; is about 45 years of age; was formerly a hotel servant in Columbia, where he still resides, and still remembers his old friends and patrons as "Mossa" and "Missus." Some months ago, on the same platform with Gen. WADE HAMPTON and other distinguished citizens, he made a speech to the colored people, recommending qualified suffrage; but subsequently was obliged by high-pressure to recant, and to set himself perfectly right has since become intensely radical. His idea now is that the negro is entitled to everything which the white man enjoys—an opinion which has been encouraged by his appointment as magistrate, Gen. SICKLES having conferred the office upon him to punish the citizens of Columbia for an assault made by two intoxicated young men on a itinerant Radical speaker and his traveling companion while in that town.

The above are fair types of the leaders among the negroes. The other colored members of the Convention have not yet shown themselves in debate, and from their general physiognomical appearance, I presume they will not do so. Like a flock of sheep they follow the bell wether, and no matter how he goes, pitch blindly forward in his footsteps.

As a general thing, the negroes from the interior are more conservative than those on the coast, where they have been under political training by men like BOWEN, PILLSBURY, TOMLINSON and others, who have axes of their own to grind. And as most of the upcountry delegations have at least one white man among them, his efforts, if properly exerted, may control the others. Prediction as to the future, however, is impossible. All is chaos and confusion. The real work of the body will commence to-morrow, and then—*Nous verrons!* Q.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The New-England Manufacturers in Council—The Leading Branches of Industry Represented—Important Address of William Gray.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BAY STATE HOUSE, WORCESTER,
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1868.

On the arrival of this morning's train from Boston, with its freight of the industrious, Worcester had increased in population since yesterday morning at least twelve hundred. The hotels of the place were of course besieged, and the six-in-a-room catastrophe, which invariably occurs to conventions held in out-of-the-way places, was the result. The Bay State House was the headquarters of the prominent among the convened, and this was crowded to the landlord's heart's content. Discussion of the proceedings of the late Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, and the proposed action of this one, was carried on until a late hour last night and during the hours of the forenoon of this day, in the reception-room and hall of the hotel, and at the rooms of many of the delegates.

The Committee met at the Mechanics' Hall, a very fine building in Maine-street, the large room of which, and that in which the meeting was held, would seat 3,000. Labels placed at intervals along the base of the gallery balustrade set forth the industries represented, and at the same time suggested to the delegates to seat themselves in order representing their manufactures. The delegates represented the interests of the following trades: shoe and leather, iron, paper, soap, straw, glass, drugs and dye stuffs, furniture and hardware, woolens and cottons. By noon the hall was crowded with the representatives of the wealth of New-England.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. W. J. PLUNKETT called the meeting to order and read the call of the Convention, and congratulated those present on the hearty response given to it, and hoped that such action would be taken as would lead to the relief of our manufactures oppressed with taxation.

JOHN B. BLAKE, Mayor of Worcester, was called to act as temporary Chairman. A committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers.

While the Committee on Organization were in consideration, a motion was put and carried that each delegate present record his name and the name of the manufacture he represented, in a book handed round, which was done.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

On the return of the Committee on Organization Hon. WM. GRAY, of Boston, was named as permanent Chairman of the Convention, and as Vice-Presidents the leading manufacturers of the States of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. The duties of the Convention were then begun, a blessing having been asked on its proceedings by Rev. ALONZO HILL, D. D. The Chairman of the Convention then addressed the delegates. After reviewing the proceedings of the Manufacturers' Convention, which assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of December last, full reports of which were given in the TIMES, he said:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Whilst those engaged in different branches of manufactures are fully acquainted with their respective burdens, the oppressive nature of existing taxes upon the industry of the country is imperfectly known and understood. Permit me to present some figures taken from the books of a single manufacturing corporation, showing the amount of taxes paid during the years stated:

For the six years from 1857 to 1862 inclusive, the entire taxes paid amounted to $70,524, making an average annual tax of $11,754.

The tax on sales, the tax on raw cotton and the local taxes of the same Corporation were:

In 1865	$314,475 45
In 1866	341,132 36
In 1867	330,654 99
Total	$986,262 80

Making an average annual tax of $328,754 27, or 22 per cent. on its capital of $1,500,000.

It is a commonly accepted theory that the consumer of a product pays the cost of production, including taxes on the raw material. No practical man will contend that this theory has proved true in the fluctuations of recent years. But, without discussing that question, there is no doubt that the entire amount of taxes paid upon a product is a burden upon the industry employed in its manufacture. A tax of less than $12,000 annually, in the case presented, is increased to taxes of $329,000 annually, on the same amount of plain cotton cloth. This Company uses about two per cent. of the cotton consumed in the United States. If the same rate of taxation prevailed in the years given on the whole cotton manufacture, an average annual tax of $600,000, from 1857 to 1862, has been increased to average annual taxes of $16,450,000 in 1865, 1866 and 1867. If there be a public necessity let them stand; if there be no public necessity, but a great public loss, we demand their revision and reduction.

In a time of peace, at the close of a year of abundant harvests, with freedom from the ravages of unwonted disease, the people of this country find a general derangement of industry, which severely taxes their resources. We are here to-day to confer together on this subject, and to lend our aid to the restoration and development of the resources of the land.

It is true that some derangement has befallen the industry of other countries, and that we are not suffering alone. We have, however, burdens from which other countries are free. And, with the elasticity which belongs to us and to our institutions, we shall fail of our duty if we do not apply the remedy to the existing depression. The power in the United States is in the intelligence and judgment of the people, and from them there is no appeal.

Inseparably connected with the subject of taxation is that of the currency. It is not the purpose, nor is it within the province of the chair to attempt to give direction to the deliberations and judgment of the Convention. Nor is it his purpose to introduce on this occasion any subject where differences of opinion may lessen the influence or divide the members of this meeting. But the great questions—what must constitute the standard by which contracts are to be governed? what is the measure of value to be adopted in all business transactions? what does the welfare of the country require in its relations at home and abroad? These questions can never be out of place in the presence of such an assembly.

Your presiding officer is less unwilling to offer some suggestions on these topics from the consideration that, although this meeting is in some sense an assemblage of those representing capital, it is equally the representative of labor. In this country, where the laborer of one generation so often becomes the capitalist of its successor, and the capitalist of to-day changes places with the laborer of yesterday, we ought all to consider the relations inseparably existing between them, as deserving a common care. Whilst the few prizes of life, perhaps to the advantage, possibly to the injury of their recipients, may excite a passing feeling of envy, the great law of change works silently to alter and reverse the conditions of men.

It may be regarded as an axiom that he who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread has the deepest interest in a fixed standard of value. The houses and lands and merchandise and stocks of the capitalists usually respond to the currency by which their exchangeable value is ascertained. It is true that some of these articles are affected by the supply and demand, which may change from time to time. But their owners are under no necessity to part with them at a given moment; they may hold them through a season of depression; and if an actual decline comes, the articles for which they exchange their investments become subject to the same decline. But the laborer, who is to-day to provide for himself and his family, must take the wages of to-day's labor. Let no misunderstanding arise as to the meaning of these remarks. If labor fails in this country, it is because capital cannot afford to pay the old price. There is no such thing as tyranny of capital in America. But the laborer cannot wait; and if he receive a depreciated currency, which enhances the price of everything which he buys, and capital cannot afford to pay increased wages of labor, the laborer suffers.

His reserved earnings are usually invested in savings banks, whose loans and securities in turn, being what are called money securities, may be paid off in a depreciated currency.

The currency of a commercial country, by which is understood that which pays its debts, is very small in comparison with its wealth or with its exchangeable products. The average weekly exchanges of the New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Clearing-houses for the past six months have been $544,906,135; while the average weekly balances, by which are to be understood the actual payments by the banks, after exchanging checks held on each other, were $26,505,111; showing that upon the daily settlement of (one-sixth of the clearings) $90,817,364, there was a daily payment of (one-sixth of the balances) $4,417,352. The intelligent manager of the Boston Clearing-house gives as an estimate of the legitimate mercantile business of the country, based upon bank loans, $3,604,051,284.

As a large amount of private capital is invested in business paper, and as mercantile business ascertained and estimated in this mode includes only wholesale transactions, it is a fair estimate to assume that, including the distribution by retail, the entire payments of the country, up to final consumption, annually exceed fifteen thousand millions of dollars.

In liquidating the balances upon the exchange of this large sum, the standard of value has a highly important function to perform.

In 1860 the bank circulation was	$207,000,000
The specie in the banks was	83,000,000
And the estimated amount of specie hoarded and in circulation outside of the banks	192,000,000
Making a total of	$482,000,000

which constituted the currency at a time of specie payments.

Nearly all the mercantile business of the country was then carried on by credits, extending from four to eight months, and individual promissory notes, the instruments by which such credits were used, were of a large aggregate amount. The bank loans were $700,000,000, and it may be assumed that private capital to the amount of $200,000,000 was employed in the purchase of business paper. These two sums, though not currency, performed a similar office in the mercantile transactions of the time. The aggregate of the three sums, $1,382,000,000, may be regarded as the exchangeable token by which the merchandise bought and sold was transferred.

In 1867 the United States notes, greenbacks and fractional currency were	$383,000,000 00
Bank notes were	300,000,000 00
Coin in United States Treasury	100,000,000 00
Specie in banks and used in purchases and sales of gold	50,000,000 00
Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, estimates as in the country $400,000,000 in gold. Deducting $150,000,000 above, we have for hoards	250,000,000 00
The aggregate mercantile loan of the banks recently returned was	600,695,214 61
If we add for private capital invested in business paper	150,000,000 00
There is a total of	$1,833,695,214 61

as the exchangeable token for 1867, an increase of twenty-five per cent. on 1860.

While these figures cannot be relied on as precisely accurate, they are sufficient to show:

First—That the exchangeable token of value, although largely increased, ceases to cause alarm when we remember the increase of business transactions; and,

Second—That the proportion of specie to paper is about as large in 1867 as it was in 1860.

From these facts it seems a just inference, that if confidence can be restored and the business of the country freed from unnecessary burdens, a return to specie payments may be had without revulsion, and at no distant day.

When we recall the fact that the annual sales in the United States amount to $15,000,000,000, it is plain that the token which is used in these transfers should be regulated in accordance with sound principles, so as to aid and not disturb the industry of the people. We would, therefore, urge Congress to give such direction to their legislation on this subject as shall promote and not retard a return to specie payments.

Let me close my remarks on this subject by an allusion to the foreign commerce of the country. In 1860 the export of cotton goods amounted to 120,000 bales; in 1867 the export of the same articles amounted to 20,000 bales. The greatest obstacle to-day, since the large decline in prices of the past two years, to the resumption of our foreign commerce, is to be found in the paper currency of our country. And the limited foreign commerce carried on with distant countries, under the existing state of things, takes from us our coin, when it is of great importance to the development of our resources that we should exchange our products for those which we import.

The expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, were as follows, in the years given:

Year ending June 30, 1866:	
Civil List	$52,023,260 03
Military Establishment	16,472,202 72
Naval Establishment	11,514,649 83
Total	$80,010,112 58

Year ending June 30, 1867:	
Civil List	$76,689,110 75
War Department	95,224,415 63
Navy Department	31,034,011 04
Total	$202,947,537 42

And the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress as required by law are as follows, for the years given:

Year ending June 30, 1868:	
Civil list	$82,636,834 19
War Department	130,537,056 85
Navy Department	27,579,704 67
Total	$240,753,595 71

Year ending June 30, 1869:	
Civil List	$66,000,000 00
War Department	120,000,000 00
Navy Department	36,000,000 00
Total	$222,000,000 00

This statement leads to the first step which is to be taken at Washington, the reduction of the expenses of the Government. The country is in the condition of the owner of a large and valuable estate, for whose protection and safety he has been obliged to employ great numbers of people at very great expense. The emergency is over, but he is reluctant to throw out of employment his unnecessary force, and he hesitates and temporizes until he finds that his capital is wasting, and that his salvation now requires retrenchment and reform; that it is a mistaken kindness to drift toward ruin, and that duty to others, as well as his own interests, imperatively demands that new arrangements must be made for the common benefit of all.

There can be no hesitation in this Convention in assenting to the statements by the Special Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, "that the first practical step for the relief of the country from the present burdens of taxation should be retrenchment, immediate and most extensive;" "that not over fifty per cent. of the amount of the assessed Internal Revenue taxes is received into the Treasury. The trouble is not in the character of taxation, but the character of the administration and machinery employed to collect the taxes. A reform in administration will admit of a reduction of taxation beyond the limits indicated." "That relief should be afforded to the greatest extent possible by the removal of taxes which impede production—taxes which, when first imposed, were drawn from profits, and were, therefore, to a certain extent, justified; but which, with the present reduction of values, fall mainly upon capital." And "that a removal of all the internal taxes which materially impede production will be followed by an immediate and great revival of domestic industry."

With one proposition of Mr. WELLS, speaking for myself only, I do not agree. Under a depressed condition of affairs, it seems to me unnecessary and unwise to raise $50,000,000 annually, as an item of taxation, in addition to the amount required to pay all expenses and the interest on the public debt, for the purpose of reducing the public debt to that extent in each year.

Wealth in the United States increases in a much more rapid ratio than population. The increase of population from 1840 to 1850 was 35 87-100 per cent.: and from 1850 to 1860, 35 59-100 per cent. The increase in value of real estate and personal property for the former decade was 64 per cent., and for the latter 129 7-10 per cent.

We must raise an amount of revenue which shall be sufficient to meet annual expenses and interest on the public debt, under the most adverse circumstances; and a well-devised system which will yield such an amount of revenue in a time of the greatest depression will, in an average of years, afford a large surplus, which should be sacredly applied to the purchase and extinction of the public debt from time to time. While the law imposing taxes should amply provide for expenses and interest, if it expressly pledges all surplus income to the purchase and extinction of the debt, we shall reach the goal ultimately to be desired, with least disturbance and at an earlier day by leaving the industry of the country most free to develop itself.

If the expenses of the Government should be reduced to $120,000,000, and the estimate for interest, $130,000,000, be added, $250,000,000 will meet these payments.

The estimated amount relied on from customs is $150,000,000, and if we add $100,000,000 from internal revenue taxes, the income would meet the expenditure proposed. It might not, however, be prudent to reduce the income so largely the present year, and the income tax can be continued for a single year to cover contingencies.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

At the evening session the Committee reported a series of resolutions of which the following is a synopsis:

The Convention approves the action of the National Manufacturing Convention held at Cleaveland, Ohio, in December last, in recommending the abolition of all taxation on the necessary domestic industries of the country and the imposition of taxation upon luxuries, and regards it as an auspicious omen that the first great movement should come from the West, with whose interests and prosperity the well-being of the entire country is closely allied. It cordially concurs with the affirmation made by the Cleveland Convention of the sacredness of a full and just payment of the national debt first and before all other considerations of advantage to individuals or classes.

Having thus indorsed the action of the Cleveland Convention, the resolutions say further: That the powers of consumption of the people and their profitable occupation are in proportion to the diversification of productive employment, and consequently to the development of manufacturing as well as agricultural industry and commerce; that, notwithstanding a vigorous manufacturing industry, with increasing capital from its saving, the productive power of the country must fall behind the supply of necessities, the comforts for the people diminish, the compensation for labor be reduced, the sources for domestic and foreign commerce fail, and the ability to endure taxation be seriously lessened. In acknowledgment of these principles, it has been the policy of all modern civilized nations to make such administration, disposition and distribution of taxation as would most favor their domestic industries. The taxation on necessary productions in this country imposed when the life of the nation was endangered, and most cheerfully paid to preserve it, becomes unendurable when it is paid to sap the foundations of the industry which sustains the material life of the nation. Further it is demonstrated by experience that the tax upon production has already largely absorbed the savings of our manufacturing industry, leaving insufficient means for its extension in proportion to our increasing population that is now encroaching upon capital itself; that it has materially impaired our productive power, and our capacity to purchase the raw material of the agricultural districts, and the continuance of this burden must involve the ruin of that diversified industry which has given prosperity to the United States.

The concluding resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That while the manufacturers of the country demand to be heard in relation to such facts, affecting the public and their own welfare; as it is their peculiar province to observe and duty to make known, they confide in the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for due provision for the national obligations, and for the indispensable expenditures of the Government; and also for such retrenchment and economy as our present financial and industrial condition urgently requires.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives was read, embodying suggestions as to the means by which the end aimed at in the resolutions might be arrived at. This was also adopted.

Fifty-one delegates to Washington were then appointed to carry out the wishes of the Convention, and to urge upon the Government their earliest consideration. Of these delegates, four represent the woolen manufacturers, six that of cotton, seven that of paper, one that of machine card clothing, two of calico printing, fifteen of shoes and leather, three of watches, six of furniture, nine of iron and its products, and two of cutlery.

After the customary closing proceedings, the Convention adjourned, the utmost harmony having characterized its action throughout.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

Anti-Monopoly Convention at Trenton—Address and Resolutions—An Appeal to the Public.

Yesterday a Convention of persons who are opposed to the Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly, and who favor the passage of a general railroad law by the New-Jersey Legislature, was held in Taylor's Hall, Trenton. About 200 delegates were present. The meeting was called to order by Dr. THOMAS G. CHATTLE, of Long Branch, who acted as Chairman of the temporary organization. Permanent officers were then elected as follows: President, Dr. PATTERSON, of Monmouth; Secretary, GEO. W. HANCOCK. The following were appointed a Committee on an Address: S. B. NICHOLS, ROBERT CAMPBELL, ROWLAND JOHNSON, F. B. CHATWOOD and JOHN A. MUMFORD. The subjoined were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Dr. J. P. TRIMBLE, JOHN BUCKINGHAM, JOHN TONEY, Jr.; WM. PARRY and A. S. MYRICK.

Remarks pertinent to the occasion were then made by Hon. Mr. POTTS, Mr. ROWLAND JOHNSON and others, after which the Convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the recent attempt by certain monopoly managers to get possession of the Newark and New-York Railroad, first by offers of enormous bribes to corrupt a majority of the directors, and then by fraud to procure a controlling amount of the stock, shows unmistakably that Camden and Amboy does not yet intend that railroads shall be made in any part of New-Jersey in opposition to their interests.

The Committee selected for the purpose then made a report, in which the history of the Camden and Amboy Railroad was sketched, the enactment of a general railroad law urged, and among others the following resolutions offered for adoption:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the opening of the year during which the monopoly compact between the State and the joint companies expires by its own limitation; and we join with every patriotic Jerseyman in congratulations that the years of our oppression are nearly passed, and the day of our deliverance is at hand.

Resolved, That in a mere pecuniary point of view it can readily be proved, that by her disastrous bargain with Camden and Amboy, the State has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue and tens of millions of dollars in values by the impossibility for property to appreciate as it would have done under a free railroad system.

Resolved, That with the proximity of New-Jersey to New-York City, the great central point of emigration, it is plain that one million acres of uncultivated lands now lying waste within our borders would be speedily settled by an industrious and thrifty population, and made productive to the amount of millions of dollars annually, were the barriers interposed by the monopoly removed, and the blessings of a general railroad law secured to us.

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress of the United States most earnestly to exercise the power to regulate inter-State commerce by railroads, as conferred upon them by the Constitution, so that the burdens, inequalities, vexations, hindrances, injustice and extortions which now exist may be removed.

Resolved, That we cordially agree with the High Court of Errors of our State in their learned decision in the Erie case, that the taxation of transportation across the State "must of necessity be a regulation of commerce within the prohibitory clause of the Constitution;"—that for a State to exercise its law-making prerogative, "either so far as to burden such transportation, or to prevent it altogether, is a regulation of commerce which falls under the prohibition of the Constitution of the United States;" and that we as cordially and entirely disagree with the same High Court of Errors in their very labored, but very illogical and transparently partial opinion in the recent Camden and Amboy case "that it would be difficult to find any legal impediment within the power of other States, or of the United States, which could be interposed so as to prevent this State, in the exercise of her pleasure, from closing up or prohibiting the use of any highway within her domain."

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a State Executive Committee of three from each Congressional District in the State and five from the County of Essex, of whom shall constitute a quorum, who shall hold their first meeting at the call of their Chirman, in the City of Newark, and meet thereafter upon their own adjournment, whose business it shall be to devise and build up a party organization, irrespective of the now existing political parties, and who shall be further charged with the duty of calling a State Convention of all the friends and supporters of a General Railroad Law, to assemble at some time after the adjournment of the present Legislature, to consider and determine what nominations shall be made and what steps taken to secure our success in the ensuing State elections.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to have prepared forthwith, and laid before the Legislature for their action, a liberal general railroad law, and upon the presentation of such bill to the Legislature, that they have copies of it printed and sent to the friends of the measure in every county in the State, with a request that they call public meetings and invite the people to instruct their Senators and Representatives to vote for the measure.

Resolved, That memorials to the Legislature, praying for the passage of a general railroad law, be circulated by the Executive Committee throughout the State for the signatures of such as are friendly to the measure.

Speeches favoring the adoption of the report were then made by JOHN BUTTERWORTH, S. B. RANSOM, Chaplain GIVEN, of the Navy, Major PANGBORN and others.

Letters from HORACE GREELEY, W. C. BRYANT and others, in which the authors express sympathy with the objects of the Convention, were next read, after which the Convention adjourned.

A Specific for Throat Diseases.—My communication with the world is very much enlarged by THE LOZENGE, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the "Troches" are a specific,) having made me often a mere whisperer.

N. P. WILLIS.

For a cough, cold, an irritation or soreness of the Throat, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will often give instant relief.

Never Lose Sight of this Fact, that Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the remedy for Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and all similar nervous complaints. By stimulating the nerve fluid, these maladies cease to exist. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures cancer, scrofula, eating ulcers, kidney diseases, &c., is sold in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt.," to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Arctic overshoes and India-rubbers: white satin, kid and linen boots and slippers, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway. Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

MARRIED.

CARHART—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. W. McAllister, GEORGE W. CARHART to LOUISE, daughter of the late Warren P. Smith, all of this City. No cards.

HILDRETH—DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 13, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, Mr. A. G. HILDRETH to Miss MARIA L. DODGE, second daughter of Wm. A. Dodge, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JEWELL—EASTMAN.—At the Congregational Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Budington, EDWARD M. JEWELL to ORA M., daughter of the late Augustus Eastman, all of Brooklyn.

STEVENS—CARPENDER.—At Lindenwood, New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Edward B. Boggs, FRANCIS KERBY STEVENS, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and MARY NOEL CARPENDER, daughter of J. S. Carpender.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, JAMES C. BALDWIN, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 East 22d-st.

BRITTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, LILLIE, youngest child of Isaac W. and Helen M. Britton, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral on Friday.

CORNELL.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, BISHOP CORNELL, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 3d-av. and 84th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, EDITH, daughter of Wm. B. and Caroline A. Davenport, aged 19 years.

Funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, at 1½ P. M.

HASCALL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, WILLIE FISK, son of Wm. S. and Myra P. F. Hascall, in the 6th year of his age.

The funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 113 East 27th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are affectionately invited to be present without further invitation.

KAIN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21, at his late residence, WILLIAM KAIN, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely, previous to conveying the remains to the family vault at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KOCH.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, CHARLES F. KOCH, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Allen-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

QUIMBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, JENNIE LOUISE, eldest daughter of David S. and M. Louise Quimby, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her grand-parents, Geo. B. Archer and David S. Quimby, Esqs., are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 238 Schermerhorn-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SALTER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, CATHARINE, wife of Abraham Salter, Esq., in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Albert Salter, No. 416 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

STANTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, Mrs. SALLY STANTON, widow of George W. Stanton, of Albany, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

STOCKHOLM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, HARMON STOCKHOLM, in the 33d year of his age, son of Ann and the late Andrew Stockholm.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TERHUNE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, HENRY, son of R. P. and S. E. Terhune, aged 5 years and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the First Reformed Church of this place.

VANDERBILT.—At her residence, No. 85 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, SARAH V. D., wife of John Vanderbilt, Jr., and daughter of the late Cornelius Bogert, Esq., of New-York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,900 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES
WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING
ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

JAN. 8, 1868.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED EBBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York
BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G, 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old prohibited paper. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.
For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.
(PATENTED.)
For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. It can be relied on, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT STORY OF THE SEASON.
CAPT. CARLETON'S NEW STORY OF INDIAN LIFE
THE MYSTERIOUS HUNTER,
OR
THE MAN OF DEATH,
IN THE
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
READY TO-DAY AT 11½ O'CLOCK.

"THE FIRESIDE COMPANION," by George Munro & Co., is one of the most interesting, as it is certainly the best executed weekly paper it has been our good fortune to have met with in many a month. It is filled with highly interesting reading matter, that appears particularly adapted for light evening pastime. There is ample field for light literature, and we wish the COMPANION and its enterprising proprietors a profitable journey."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION
IS READY TO-DAY AT 11½ O'CLOCK.

And for sale by newsdealers. Price six cents. $3 per year.

GEORGE MUNRO & CO.,
No. 137 William-st., New-York.

FOURTH EDITION JUST ISSUED.
THE
SCIENCE OF WEALTH.
A MANUAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Embracing the Laws of Trade, Currency and Finance.
By AMASA WALKER, LL. D.,
LECTURER ON PUBLIC ECONOMY AT AMHERST COLLEGE.
FOURTH EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED WITH AN ADDITIONAL CHAPTER ON GOLD.
8vo. Cloth $3.

"No book has been published in the United States with the same practical scope and design; and, we may add, no book distinctively treating of our national financial troubles is more worthy the careful attention of every business man. The practical aspects of the science prevail throughout."—*Springfield Republican.*

"We are acquainted with no other work on Political Economy which equals Mr. Walker's in the power to interest a practical American. The author has been himself in trade, and therefore knows what questions intelligent business men are constantly asking, and what facts they desire to know."—*Boston Transcript.*

"One of the most important books, if not the foremost in point of merit and the good it will do in the country, that have appeared from American authors during the year. . . A clear, simple and thorough exposition of the natural laws which govern finance and trade. In the ability with which it presents its subjects, it takes rank with the ablest treatises in the language."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"The author of this volume has made a valuable addition to the American Literature of Political Economy."—*North American Review.*

"No business man of ordinary intelligence is excusable in denying himself so important an auxiliary as this work."—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

"The worthiest contribution which American Literature has yet made to the Science of Wealth. The work is entitled to high praise as a compact, lucid statement of the best results of the best and latest thinkers in this branch of philosophy."—*The New-Englander.*

"We doubt if any work exists that gives a more complete view of the monetary question."—*New-York Observer.*

"The large and broad views expressed in it in regard to free trade, value, labor, wages, government, entitle the author to take rank among the advanced thinkers of the age."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

"We feel justified, therefore, in saying that no system of economical science known to us, is so largely the result of a practical acquaintance with manufacturing, banking and trade, as this of Mr. Walker's."—*Merchant's Magazine, N. Y.*

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PUBLISHED BY
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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR FEBRUARY.

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ORION.
A WEEK IN SYBARIS. By E. E. HALE.
THE VICTIM. By ALFRED TENNYSON.
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NEW-ENGLANDER.
EDITORS—G. P. FISHER, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, W. L. KINGSLEY.
CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER, 1868:
I.—American and European Systems of Deaf-Mute Instruction Compared. By E. M. GALLAUDET, Washington, D. C.
II.—Divorce. Part IV.—Divorce and Divorce Law in Europe since the Reformation. By President WOOLSEY, Yale College.
III.—The National Debt. By JOSEPH S. ROPES, Boston.
IV.—A Review of the Memoir of President Wayland. By Prof. G. P. FISHER, Yale College.
V.—The Conference System. By Rev. M. M. G. DANA, Norwich, Conn.
VI.—Some Curious Coincidences Respecting Slavery. By EDWARD BUCK, Esq., Boston.
VII.—"What Sort of Schools Ought the State to Keep?" By Prof. D. C. GILMAN, Yale College.
VIII.—The New-Haven Contributions to the Progress of Meteoric Astronomy. By Prof. C. S. LYMAN, Yale College.
IX.—A Review of the two last volumes of the "Sonneberg-Cotta Series." By Rev. L. BACON, D. D., Yale College.
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National Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

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FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

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	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	110⅝	110¾	10-40 Coupon....	103⅛	103¾
Coupon, 1881	110⅝	110¾	Gold	139⅜	139⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅜	107	June 7.30........	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅛	110⅜	July 7.30........	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	108	108¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117½	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 C.'65 Jan&Jly	106⅛	106⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '67	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	116
10-40 Reg.	103⅛	103⅜	U. S. 3 ℔ c. Cer.	100⅛	100⅜

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FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 10 DIFFERENCE
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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened at the Tenth National Bank, No. 25 Broad-st., on the 27th day of January, 1868.

Copies of the charter may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st., and at the bank.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM SMITH,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	ELISHA BROOKS,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	HENRY WEIL,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	JAMES D. FITCH,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,	JOHN KERR,
JOHN H. CONTOIT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT,
President C. and M. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,
Jan. 20, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28 inst., from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock P. M. By order,

H. N. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 25 Broad-st., (corner Exchange-place,) New-York.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES,
which may be checked for at sight.

We buy and sell on commission California and Nevada mining stocks. Have a resident agent at the mines, and are constantly in receipt of reliable information as to their condition and prospects.

General Partners,
T. B. STOUT, P. K. DICKINSON,
Special Partners,
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
International Ocean (Cuba Line) Telegraph,
Merchants' Union Express Stock.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst., preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company. The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No 1 Montgomery-street
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868	549,684 89
NET SURPLUS	279,160 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company free of Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at their office on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,
14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' FURS AND BONNETS AT half price. Sable furs $50 a set, worth over $100; mink $30, worth $60; squirrel $8 a set; children's $2. Bonnets less than half price.

L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
2,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Fifth Military District.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named Shares, forfeited according to law for non-payment of assessment of $3 50 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Isle Royale Mining Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1867, at noon, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said amount and charges:

No. of Certific'e.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.
2,659	40	3,458	50	3,473	100
3,577	50	3,459	5	3,557	50
3,177	100	3,033	50	3,356	200
3,337	200	3,499	100	3,531	100
3,685	100	2,853	100	3,100	10
3,559	100	3,538	200	3,596	100
3,516	74	3,528	1	3,563	50
3,593	50	2,551	25	2,679	25
2,707	20	3,107	20	3,626	100
3,116	15	3,627	200	2,655	100
2,656	100	3,739	100	2,740	100
3,494	120	3,466	100	3,525	50
3,625	75	3,520	50	3,612	150
3,621	100	3,560	550	2,645	50
2,791	25	3,137	112	3,506	25
3,516	38	3,565	30	2,937	2
3,551	100	3,567	50	3,594	25
3,610	50	3,629	130	3,633	133
3,592	25	3,522	108	2,924	225
2,789	100	3,325	100	3,546	100
3,598	50	3,481	10	3,554	33
2,832	100	3,476	70	3,631	295
1,128	100	2,904	100	2,905	100
3,126	50	3,562	300	3,603	300
3,604	200	3,480	25	2,659	10
3,607	50	3,614	50	3,611	100
3,613	50	3,614	100	3,617	50
3,619	50	3,623	250	2,797	150
2,917	25	2,861	50	3,483	100
3,605	200	3,615	100	3,618	20
2,622	100	3,561	200		

By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Shares above advertised has been postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.

By order of Directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 869—200 sh's	Cert. 870—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825—50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 882—100 sh's	Cert. 903—45 sh's
Cert. 688—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 879—150 sh's
Cert. 581—100 sh's	Cert. 576—150 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 578—100 sh's	Cert. 849—20 sh's	Cert. 803—50 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 613—50 sh's	Cert. 715—50 sh's
Cert. 867—50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 822—50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868—33 sh's	Cert. 864—17 sh's
Cert. 866—60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 680—50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 886—100 sh's
Cert. 853—200 sh's	Cert. 897—25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 827—50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 802—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

The above-named sale is postponed to MONDAY Feb. 10, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order of Directors.
JAN. 6, 1868. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn. Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec27-lawtoma r25

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.,
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 24,
at 7 o'clock,
PRIVATE LIBRARY,
STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS AND MEDICAL BOOKS.

Catalogue of a private library of miscellaneous books in the various departments: History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Fiction, &c., &c.; also a large number of medical books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition. In Catalogue a set of Niles' Weekly Register, 52 vols.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, 27 and 28,
at 7 o'clock P. M.,
CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Catalogue of an exceedingly valuable and choice collection of Books, comprising select editions of standard works in every department of literature; many splendidly illustrated works on architecture; many choice books in the French language; also, a large assortment of Shakespeareana, (upwards of fifty different numbers,) including many valuable editions of Shakespeare, criticisms upon his works, &c. This collection of Books is well worthy the attention of

BOOK BUYERS.

Among them will be found Macklin's Bible, 6 vols., royal folio, full Russia; Bell's Theatre, 20 vols., calf; Calmet's Dictionary, 5 vols., 4to, full calf; Coney's Cathedrals; Cotman's Architecture of England, 2 vols., folio; Holbein's Henry VIII.; Hogarth's Works, folio edition; Iconographic Encyclopedia, 6 vols.; Knight's Cyclopedia, 23 vols. in 12; Knight's London, 6 vols., original edition; Knight's Architecture of Italy, 2 vols., folio; La Sainte Bible, en Latin et Francais, 13 vols.; London Punch, 20 vols.; Lowndes' Manual, Pickering edition; Millingen's Ancient Monuments; New-York Mirror, 19 vols.; Penny Cyclopedia, 27 vols.; Pope's Works, 19 vols., large paper; Boydell's Shakespeare, 10 vols.; Boydell's Milton, 3 vols.; Ottley's Fac-similes; Walton & Cotton, imperial edition, 2 vols., Pickering, 1836; Westminster Abbey, 2 vols.; Wood's Palmyra, Pickering, folio, 1827, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.,
FRIDAY, JAN. 24, AT 10 A. M.,

At the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, china, fancy goods, furs, carpets, stoves, &c. Also, rosewood pianos, two good sleighs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A fine collection of Ancient and Modern Oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European artists. They are now on exhibition free as above till sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway.

Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms cash on the day of sale.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

58TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

40,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
(LATE HAGGERTY & PHELPS,)
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

offer their services to their friends and the public generally, soliciting a share of patronage.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY.
ALEX. PONCE DE LEON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons Distilled Spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels Spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Clume, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executrix of Samuel Nicoll, deceased, the valuable three-story and basement, brick front, dwelling-house on the southerly side of West 10th-st., formerly Amos-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverly-place, and known as No. 136 West 10th-st., and the stable adjoining the same, together with the lot of ground on which the same are erected, containing 39 feet 2 inches wide in front, and 42 feet 10 inches in the rear and about 97 feet deep. For maps and further particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, for single gentlemen or family; Murray-hill, Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; convenient to 4th-av. cars; will be let reasonably for three months. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, WITH BATH-room attached; private family; first-class brown-stone house, No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable, and in the most healthy part of the City. References exchanged.

TWO RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasantly situated furnished sitting-room at a reasonable rent, with or without board, in a private family. Inquire of J. MAUNTON, No. 81 Perry, corner of Bleecker-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality; few steps from 5th-av., with or without board; private family; reference exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms in a private family on the north side of 23d-st., near Madison-square, convenient to hotels and club-houses. Address J. H. F., Box No. 86, Station A.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family where there are no boarders; a good room, breakfast and tea; references must be good. Address HOMER B. H., Box No. 165 Times Office.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY-PLACE—SECOND and third floors, each four rooms, closets, bath, &c., to let, with good table, to responsible and permanent parties upon reasonable terms.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SMALL ROOM TO one or two gentlemen; also, one large room, with dressing-room, hot and cold water; terms moderate. No. 52 West 15th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a second floor, furnished; a first-class house in every particular; single gentlemen preferred. No. 112 East 17th-st.

PARTIES HAVING FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations can secure boarders immediately by applying at Everett Library, No. 72½ 34th-st. No charge till suited. Boarders directed free.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 38 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished large and small rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply to Miss LOTT.

SUITES OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor, with board, at No. 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 28 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET, with board, at No. 53 West 22d-st. Also a single room.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN LIVING ALONE, to board two respectable ladies or lodge them. Apply to No. 76 Lewis-st., third floor rear, for one week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 30 East 13th-st. to single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom to let.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY a lady of refinement and wealth. This advertisement emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by corresponding with [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. M. SCRIBA,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 28 Pine-st.
City and country property of every description bought, sold and rented.

FOR SALE—THE VERY VALUABLE PROPerty corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st.; handsomely improved, with a large country-house containing all modern improvements, stables and coach-house, superior hennery, gardens, flowers, fancy evergreen and rare shade and fruit trees, &c.; dimensions, 98 feet on 86th-st., running along and fronting on 1st-av. 204½ feet to 85th-st., with front on the same of 98 feet; a desirable investment. Apply only to

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 11 Pine-st.

TO CHURCHES, MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN.—Greenwich-st., through to Hudson, near Abingdon-square. Large vacant property and buildings; suitable location for storehouses or manufactory; about 85x140; price $60,000; $21,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COSTLY HOUSE, with extra large ground, in West 23d-st. Also, in West 23d-st., near 8th-av., a first-class house, with ground 5 feet wide, through to rear street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop modern brownstone house; first floor and the hall in black walnut. Price $20,000; half can remain on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., an elegant extra wide house, with extra lot and stable; the whole in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE in 5th-av., near 29th-st., with extra lot and stable; house 28 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV.—NEAR 28TH-ST., A FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone house, 20x55, extra well built and in fine order. Price, $28,000.

W. H. COWL, No. 31 Pine-st.

THIRD-AVENUE CORNER—NEAR 83D-st., 75x75; first-class modern stores and dwellings; fine investment; also, 12 lots corner 3d-av., near 87th-st., cheap.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. and Broadway—Fine four-story high-stoop brownstone house for sale cheap, with some furniture; others $12,000 to $60,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE CORner of 23d-st., and one of the business avenues. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 112 WALL-ST. Apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or to BOONEN GRAVES & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st., in perfect order; early possession. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
have for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

Bergen Point, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots	$6,500
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 5 lots	4,300
Cranford, cottage, 5 rooms, 5 lots	3,000
Cranford, cottage, 7 rooms, 4 lots	3,800
Westfield, house, 7 rooms, (large,) 15 acres	7,000
Scotch Plains, house, 5 rooms, barn, 14 acres	4,500
Plainfield, house, 9 rooms, 15 acres	8,000
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 3 lots	3,600
Newmarket, house, 9 rooms, 1 acre	4,000
Newmarket, house, 8 rooms, 1 acre	6,000
Somerville, house, 7 rooms, 3 acres	2,500
Whitehouse, house, 5 rooms, barn, 17 acres	3,000

VILLA AT FORT WASHINGTON TO LET, FURNISHED.—The house is large and stylish, situated in a large lawn, and surrounded by every variety of evergreen and forest trees; about 400 feet above the Hudson, with a magnificent view of the same. There are flower and vegetable gardens, and several acres pasturage, &c. The greenhouse is one of the largest, most beautiful and expensive in the country, filled with the choicest varieties of grapes, plants, flowers, &c. The coach-house, stables, with rooms for groom, are of brick, very extensive and complete in their arrangement. This in fact, perhaps, is the most elegant establishment, in all its appointments, to be had on Manhattan Island; ten miles from City Hall, through the Park, or by H. R. R. R to Fort Washington station. Can be had for a term of years. Possession, 10th April. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., 11 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 ACRES CHOICE land in Westchester County, five miles east of Peekskill, overlooking Lake Mohegan, and three-quarters of a mile from the village of Shrub Oak; one of the best grass farms in the county; two good apple orchards, and over 200 choice pear and other fruit trees; good house and outbuildings. This is a good chance for any one wishing to go in the milk business. Cheese factory 1¼ miles from the farm. For particulars apply to J. L. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st. Will exchange for Brooklyn property. Price of farm, stock, grain, &c., $15,000.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A country residence or profitable investment.—A farm of 75 acres in the town of Flushing, L. I., nine miles from Hunter's Point ferries by turnpike and forty-three minutes by railroad; excellent land, good buildings and plenty of fruit; will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNdred (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address

J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

PLAINFIELD.—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT, new house with all modern improvements, barn, stables and chickenry; fifteen acres, handsomely laid out with fruit and shrubbery; three-fourths of a mile from depot on a main road. Inquire of

BRONK & MARSH, opposite depot.

SINGLE OR TOGETHER, 14 VILLA lots, of two acres each, one hour in New-Jersey, on Morris Road, five minutes' walk from depot, at $350 per acre, or $20 per City building lot, if sold immediately. Terms very favorable.

MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,500 FOR A FARM OF 86 ACRES, 20 miles from Jersey City; one of 64 acres, $4,500. The above farms have new buildings. One of 22 acres, house and barn, near Stamford; $3,000.

A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

CHOICE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY.—Several fine places on the Hudson; splendid farms in Mohawk Valley; all sizes, all prices; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365, 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS AND BUSINESS MEN.—To lease for a term of years in Washington-place, near Broadway, a house and ground, about 45 feet wide. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—BASEMENT, FIRST AND SECOND stories of house No. 8 Gansevoort-st., containing 15 rooms, 3 pantries and sub-cellar; rent $54 per month. Apply in the rear.

TO LET—AT NO. 46 HUDSON-ST., STORE AND rear room; also, rooms and bedrooms; rents, $400, $15, $7, $6, $5. Apply in the store or to T. M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 803 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY stone-front store No. 69 Bowery, near Canal-st. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, No. 77 Bowery.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—TWO FURNISHED houses for rent or sale. Apply to H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NOT BELOW THE line of Flatbush-av., by a responsible tenant, (possession from 15th April to 1st May,) a three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED BELOW RHINEBECK, either side of the river; price not over $20,000. Also small place at Plainfield, not over $6,000.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, also cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; is willing to work by the week or month; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; best City reference. Call for one week, at No. 19 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman, or chambermaid and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; does up all kind of fine muslin, fluting, &c.; best City references; country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; is an excellent maker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, or would assist with the washing; has five years' reference from her last place. Address No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT ladies' maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing; can do up ladies' fineries; would go as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has several years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 233 West 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting; has the very best of City reference; also, a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 287 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; one who understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 429 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; understands bringing a baby up by the bottle; is also a good plain sewer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 329 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children if desired; have the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; over five years in her last place; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 43 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY Protestant, English young woman, as first-class dressmaker or family seamstress and operator by the day or week. Can be seen until engaged at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; is willing to travel with a lady. Call at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 333 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning and larding; is an experienced baker; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young married woman, as a wet nurse; baby seven weeks old; best of City reference and Doctor's certificate. Call or address for two days, Mrs. SMITH, No. 223 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 15 years of age, a situation as a waitress in a private family; has not much experience but is willing to learn. Call, for two days, at No. 321 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. MARIA SAMMONS.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good baker; or as chambermaid and to mind a baby; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress, or would take care of grown children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 342 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English and German; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, (PROTestant,) a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of a babe from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 239 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERstands French fluting, clear starching, polishing, &c., a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, or as plain cook, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO can take entire charge of an infant from its birth or children, a situation; would do chamberwork or sewing; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or general houseworker; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, of good moral character, who has lately landed, a situation to do general housework or as chambermaid; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Protestant woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; best City references; will go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 285 3d-av., near corner of 41st-st., 3rd floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS—understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and French fluting—more washing to do at her own residence. Call at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has good reference. Apply at No. 216 3d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to take the entire charge of a baby, plain sewing, or do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No 92 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL, faithful woman, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Call or address COOK AND LAUNDRESS, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or families' washing to do at her own house. Call or address LAUNDRESS, No. 829 3d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook in a respectable private family; understands her business well in all its branches; has good City reference. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; would assist in washing, if required; has the best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN a situation to do housework and chamberwork, with one child, 8 years old; can do any kind of housework; good references. Call for one day at No. 16 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OUTSIDE employment daily; fits well, understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has lived as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 246 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing in a small family. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE A SITUAtion in a private family, to take care of a child between 3 and 10 years of age. Apply at 234 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or to help with children. Apply at her present employers, new number, 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference. No. 40 West 13th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to go out by the day, with or without her own machine. No. 329 East 16th-st.; ring the bell.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO will go out by the day or week, in City or country, with a machine and apprentice or without. Address M. M., Station D, City.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st, near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man in every manner capable of filling the situation; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 163 3d-av., in the store, one week, for JOHN HAMILTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City and country references. Call for two days at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches and can come well recommended. Address J. O. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in the country; refers to his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 220 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a first-class single man, a Protestant; has got the best of City reference. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS well acquainted with the business; can milk and is handy about a garden; has no objection to go in the country or South. Address J. C., Box 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a respectable young man; is temperate, attentive and obliging, and is highly recommended. Address, for two days, J. B. R., Box No. 218 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a man who is fully conversant with all the duties appertaining to both; [illegible] take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; has first-class references from his [illegible] employer. Apply at, or address, for one week, [illegible] KIRBY, No. 17 Morgan-st., Jersey City, or W. K., Box No. 287 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unquestionable reference, a situation as waiter in a private family. Call at No. [illegible] West 45th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has good [illegible] D., Box No. 204 Times Office, or call at No. 95 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in grocery, provisions and shipping; a good penman. Address F. L., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORTER, waiter, or in any capacity, by a young man; good references. Address F. L., No. 85 Murray-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Gentlemen of intelligence and good address, having some leisure time, may find profitable employment as solicitors or agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Call at No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or address Box No. 5,406 Post-office.

A. F. MEYLERT.

WANTED—TRAVELING, STATE, AND LOCAL agents as solicitors for an "A No. 1" Life Insurance Company. Clergymen, physicians, students and teachers who are [illegible] will find [illegible] engaging in this business. Compensation very liberal. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 4,623 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, ONE WILLING to take charge of a house, can teach music and attend to the education of a girl of 12 years of age; such a person can have a good home in a country village 30 miles from this City; state wages. Address L. A., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN, in an importing and manufacturing ladies' dress-trimming establishment; must be [illegible] acquainted with the City jobbing trade and understand German. Address, with full particulars and reference, C. W., Box No. 187 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; WAGES $14 in the City; also, a good cook and recommended servants, English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., for the best families, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A STATE AGENT BY A FIRST-class Life Insurance Company; one who has had experience, and can give the best of reference; to such an one will be liberally paid. Also, solicitors for the City. Address Box No. 371 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, IN A DOWN-town restaurant; English or Scotch preferred, with best City references. Address A. E., Box No. 165 Times Office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRET SAFE COMPANY.—State and county agents wanted to sell an entirely new and useful article just patented. Address JOHN P. ELLIS, General Agent, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth Avenues; both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running [illegible] feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street and [illegible], Oliver-street and Catharine, Market or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. [illegible] Chambers-street, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the time the books shall be open, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, [illegible] their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected [illegible] such assessment [illegible] declare their decision [illegible] such application shall be made; and no reduction shall be made [illegible] any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the [illegible] within the period [illegible] by reason of sickness [illegible]."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA O. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN C. HENDERSON, JONATHAN F. WHIPPLE and DELOS W. GITCHELL, under the firm name of WHIPPLE & GITCHELL, has been dissolved [illegible]. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated at No. 464 Broome-st., New-York, by JOHN C. HENDERSON, or his agent CHARLES E. HENDERSON, who is alone authorized [illegible] of the late firm, and to sign its name in liquidation.

JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DELOS W. GITCHELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

The business of the Mattewan Hat Works will be continued by JOHN C. HENDERSON on his own account, assisted by Mr. D. W. GITCHELL.

JOHN C. HENDERSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retires.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 362, 364 and 366 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c.

WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold.)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.

No. 26 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

FRANCIS H. GRAIN IS THIS DAY ADmitted a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE on 8th-av., rent [illegible]; farms in Westchester and Orange Counties, [illegible] established carriage [illegible] Brooklyn property, near Prospect Park. WANTED—A [illegible] brown-stone house, between 5th and 42d sts. and 5th [illegible]

JAS. S. HALL, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 42 Dey-st., New-York.

A FINE GRIST-MILL IN ORANGE County, at depot on Erie Railroad, [illegible] miles from Newburgh; stone building, three stories, three run of stone, power [illegible], all in perfect order; books show profits of [illegible] per year. Price low; terms easy.

SMITH & HARDENBERGH,
No. 157 Broadway, basement.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—WANTED, an engagement as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in New-York. Trade already established in Michigan, [illegible]; references given. Address D., Daily Wisconsin Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 23,102 ON EAST RIVER Saving Bank. The finder will please return it to the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Feb. —
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDON....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI....Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE....SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY..Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)....MONDAY....Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY..Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY..Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY..Feb. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
Chief cabin passage....$150
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DRAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Feb. 1
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Jan. 24.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M.; 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:33 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named." The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.
DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1868.
THE TIME FOR RECEIVING AND opening proposals for building and erecting at Bissell's Point two high-service and two low-service pumping engines, is extended until 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.
By order of the Board. ALEX. CROZIER, Vice-President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALONZO TREADWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OLIVER W. DODGE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, County of New-York, Southern District of New-York, United States, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 22, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. ISAAC, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.
ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.
ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN S. WESTCOTT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in said District, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868. To the creditors of Stephen S. Westcott, take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen S. Westcott, of the town of Kirkland, in Oneida County, New-York, late of the town of Rockland, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 15th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County and State of New-York, in said District, before Mr. John W. Little, Register, in bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS,
ja16—law3wTh Clerk of the District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL CUDDY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Cuddy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1868.
ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOHN W. HOGENCAMP, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John W. Hogencamp, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.
ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. PORTEOUS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James G. Porteous, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.
ja16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES REYNOLDS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 8th day of January, 1868.
ja9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TYRREL, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Tyrrel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.
ja16-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. LANSING, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Lansing, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1868.
ja15-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ROIG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Roig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868. CHARLES G. RICHTER, Assignee.
ja9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JONATHAN S. BARD, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jonathan S. Bard, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW O'FARRELL and DANIEL O'FARRELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Matthew O'Farrell and Daniel O'Farrell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 8, 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMANN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Hoffmann, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register. Dated at New-York City the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW BRISER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS BLYMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISIDORE KRAUSS, of New-York City in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL OPPENHEIMER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
JAN. 23, 1868. as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAURICE LEVI, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD Y. PADDOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALOIS FEIGELSTOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. ARCHER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James B. Archer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja23-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE O'NEIL against MARGARET DURYEA, executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Duryea, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Abraham R. Duryea and Mary J. Duryea, his wife; John L. Duryea and Mary Duryea, his wife; Geo. W. Duryea and Margaret A. Duryea, his wife; George J. Hunter and Sarah M. Hunter, his wife; Chonquin P. Jervey and Margaret A. Jervey, his wife; John A. Fuller and Sarah Fuller, his wife, (formerly Sarah Duryea,) defendants.—Referee's Sale.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled court, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at twelve o'clock noon, through Thomas Veich, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Madison street, (late Bancker-street,) known and distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Henry Rutgers, deceased, dated November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, as Lot No. four hundred and seventy-six (476) bounded northerly, in front, by Bancker-street, (now Madison-street;) southerly, in the rear, by lot No. four hundred and eighty-seven, (487) easterly, on one side, by lot No. four hundred and seventy-five, (475,) and westerly, on the other side by lot No. four hundred and seventy-seven, (477) containing in breadth, on front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.
RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Referee.
JOSEPH E. PALMER, Plaintiff's attorney.
ja20-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. DURAND, plaintiff, against JANE W. DURAND, defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To Jane W. Durand.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
ISAAC S. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 23 Chambers-st.
Dated New-York, December 16, 1867.
N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of December, 1867. d19-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN RYAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET RYAN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 338 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.
C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1868.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.
j2-law6wTh C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

REMOVALS.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY have removed their office to No. 116 Wall-st., where all orders hereafter will be punctually attended to. C. G. WATERBURY, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO....Directors
THE VERY WONDERS OF THE AGE.
TO-MORROW EVENING.
TO-MORROW EVENING.
FRIDAY EVENING.
THE FIRST NIGHT OF
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS
EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY
OF
THIRTY JAPANESE ARTISTS.
TO GIRO,
The Girl Six Years of Age,
IN THE GREAT TREE ACT.
EIGHT MAGICAL FEATS
in the Play called
THE DANGERS AND TRIALS OF LOVE.
Secured seats $1 50. Boxes according to location. At the Academy, Cochrane's, No. 895 and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Matinee on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
THIRD ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL
MASQUERADE BALL
MASQUERADE BALL
MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
The Royal Japanese Troupe,
HA-YAH-TA-KEE,
will be present in their costumes and dances, (by invitation.)
Tickets and boxes at Schirmer's, No. 701; Chickering's, No. 652; Macoy's, No. 112 Broadway; Koppel's, No. 11 Ann-st.
Phillip & Petrillo, No. 3 Union-square, will furnish the costumes at the Academy on the night of the Ball.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Ninth night of the highly successful
DELAGRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M.,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS in her excellent rendition of....Rosina
Signor TAMARO....as....Count Almaviva
Signor ORLANDINI....as....Figaro
Signor SUSINI....as....Bartolo
Signor COLETTI....as....Basilio
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor NICOLAO
Miss Phillips will introduce in the Music Lesson "A Cuban Song."
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24—RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—THIRD GALA MATINEE—LA TRAVIATA.
Admission to Matinee, all parts of the house, $1.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, rentrée of Signor BRIGNOLI.
CARD.—The public are respectfully informed that Signor Brignoli has fully recovered from his late accident, and will positively make his rentrée in opera, since his return from Europe, on Monday evening next, Jan. 27, as Lionel in MARTHA.
PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private boxes, $12 and $20. Family circle, 75 cents, (entrance on 24th-st.)
Seats can be secured at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Jan. 28, Brooklyn—RIGOLETTO.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director.
THE RETURN
AND
JOYOUS GREETING BY THE PUBLIC
and the admirers of Offenbach's chef d'oeuvre of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 23,
THE ONE HUNDREDTH AND THIRD NIGHT, AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE
AT 12 O'CLOCK SATURDAY,
being positively the last performance, as in the evening the Opera company take their departure for Washington.
MLLE. TOSTEE
and all the ORIGINAL ARTISTS will appear.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
LA MARIEE DU MARDI-GRAS
AND
LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT.
Seats secured for any performance, including Matinee, at the theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Cochran's, No. 895 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1868,
will be performed
HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
THE "CREATION,"
with the following eminent artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD as....Gabriel and Eve
MR. GEO. SIMPSON as....Uriel
Mr. J. R. THOMAS as....Raphael and Adam
FULL CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Organist—MR. E. J. CONNOLLY.
Conductor—MR. F. L. RITTER.
TICKETS $1: Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ruilman's, ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL
in aid of the
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868.
TICKETS, $5.
Admitting gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies' ticket, $2.
Can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 23 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.
Proscenium and private boxes can be obtained at Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.

SKATING MATCH AND CARNIVAL
AT MITCHELL'S FIFTH-AV. PARK,
TO-DAY (Thursday) Jan. 23.
THREE PRIZES.
1. Working model of shoe and skate....$50
2. Pair of Barney & Berry's best skates....20
3. Pair of Smith's best skates....15
Five of the best skaters in New-York, Brooklyn and Hoboken have sent in their names.
In the evening there will be a Grand Carnival.

A-MERI-CUS.

In order to hear an intensely humorous description of life among the Shaking Shakers, male and female, you must go and hear A-MERI-CUS at Dodworth Hall SATURDAY EVENING next, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Appleton & Co.'s and Brentano's, Nos. 443 and 708 Broadway.

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.

"The Dramatic Pearl and laughter provoker on springs."—*News.*
"The most popular, amusing, piquant and eccentric actress of the day."—*Mercury.*
APPEARS AT
BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

100 PERFORMERS.
The second public rehearsal for the third concert,
FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868,
at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.
Choral Symphony No. 9....Beethoven
Overture, "Jessonda"....Spohr
Extra Rehearsal Tickets, 50 cents.
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GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Alide Topp, Pianiste; Miss Jennie Landesmann, Contralto; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist; Mr. Fr. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, Organist, and Mr. Colby, Accompanist.
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LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The sixth lecture of the course will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at Cooper Institute, by Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D. Subject—*Darwin's Theory of Development.*

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Mr. and Mrs. FROBISHER'S DRAMATIC READINGS AND RECITATIONS, in the Large Hall of the Cooper Union, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; for sale by Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Cross, No. 15 3d-av.; McFarland, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and at the doors that evening.

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Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of my Father, 40c.; "Tell Him," 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c.; for Violin, 15c. each. FREDERICK BLUME, Nos. 208 Bowery and 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

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The opening exercises of this Department will be held in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Classes will be arranged on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 4, prior to the commencement of the Second Semi-annual Term on Feb. 5.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

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THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—BALLET.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA—BALLET.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
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AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
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Mr. E. H. COLLINGS....as....The Great Mr. Nupkins
Miss JENNIE WORRELL
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(her first appearance here.)
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(her first appearance.)
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GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
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Mme. LA GRANGE in her great role of Violetta, Massimiliani, Randolfi, Coletti, Nicolao.
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LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS,
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EUROPE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Italian Affairs—The New French Press Law—Unpopularity of the Government—The Cold Weather in France—Another Swiss Tragedy—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1868.

GEN. MENABREA has at last succeeded in reconstructing his Cabinet. It is a patchwork concern, seeking to win support rather by what it discards than by what it has gained by the process, the Marquis GUALTERIO being, of course, sacrificed to the hostility of the Left. Gen. DURANDO was, it is said, offered the post of Minister of War, but he declined it on the ground that a policy of conciliation with France was incompatible with the honor of the Italian nation.

From the disinclination which has been manifested by Gen. DURANDO and other statesmen of decided opinions to either undertake the task of forming a Ministry or to make part of one, we may augur an existence of some duration for the new Cabinet. It is because of its undefined and plastic character that it is adapted to the present difficult situation. The Italian nation feels that it has to temporize until circumstances become favorable to the realization of its ideas. When that period arrives it will discard such men as are now intrusted with the conduct of public affairs. They will have served the purpose which called them to office, and that is all that can be said of them. A do-nothing policy certainly could have no better exponents.

Do not attach any credit to the statements that may reach you that disaffection to the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL is steadily on the increase throughout the Southern Provinces. These reports are due entirely to the exertions of the Clerical and Legitimist Party, who are working Heaven and earth, not only to excite discontent, but to circulate the impression that it is making way. There can be no better answer to such falsehoods than the calmness which prevails throughout Italy at the present moment, notwithstanding the many disturbing influences which are at work. The prudent attitude of the Government, supported by the opinion of the nation, will defeat all these insidious efforts. Whatever imprudences may have been committed under the Rattazzi Administration, rest assured they will not be repeated. The country is fully alive to the danger of a pretext being afforded to France for carrying out M. THIERS' programme, which, in the altered relations of the Continental Governments, would very well suit its policy.

ST. PETER MILITANT.

By a report of the Paris Committee for the Collection of Peter's Pence, which has just been published, it is stated that the total amount received up to the closing of the list (25th of December) was 1,787,000 francs, and that the money was thus allocated: 28,000 francs to aid the wounded and the troops in the field; 10,000 francs to repair the injuries caused by the explosion of the Serristori Barracks; 28,000 francs for the purchase of belts and uniforms for the Zouaves; 1,000 francs to hire and close a polygon of three kilometres in length, necessary for practicing with firearms at long range; 3,500 francs for the purchase of different instruments of precision for the artillery; 16,000 for the purchase of eight rifled mountain howitzers, necessary to sustain infantry in a hilly country; 80,000 francs to purchase barrack fittings; 50,000 francs for a thousand revolvers and ammunition; 40,000 francs for ambulance *materiel*; 150,000 francs for defensive works at Rome.

The *Pungolo*, of Naples, publishes a letter from Rome stating that it is seriously contemplated at the Vatican to increase its mercenary legions to a point which will enable it, in the event of Italy going to war with a neighboring Power, to pass from the defensive to the offensive. There would appear to be some foundation for this statement, for the *Gazette de Carlsruhe* mentions the formation at Saint Louis and Strasbourg of enrolling offices for the Pontifical Army, while the Vienna journals inform us that the Austrian Government has found it necessary to prohibit recruiting for the Pope within its territory. The Paris journals very naturally say that as the French Government finds itself obliged to have recourse to a law which will compel most of the able-bodied young men of the country to enter either the army or the National Guard Mobile, it ought not to permit the Pope to compete with it for the military services of its own people.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S ILLNESS.

It appears from recent letters from Rome that the Pope's right-hand man in his political difficulties—Cardinal ANTONELLI—is not likely speedily to resume the active labors of his position. He has become subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy, which seize him the moment he becomes at all excited. His temper, naturally irritable, renders him now so violent that his physicians fear he may be carried off in one of the bursts of passion to which he is liable. Now that the Pontifical Government is assuming the position of a belligerent Power, it will sadly miss the services of this sturdy churchman.

CIVIL REFORMS IN NORTHERN GERMANY.

I am glad to see by an article in the *Moniteur Prussien* that a code of uniform civil procedure is in preparation for the confederation of Northern Germany. The effect will be to assimilate the laws and practice of the tribunals in the different States—a matter of great importance to foreigners seeking to recover debts in them, but more particularly to Americans. It is a pity that the Governments of Southern Germany have not sent representatives to the Commission, though invited to do so. It would be very desirable if a reform, in which they will have to concur, sooner or later, could be effected at once.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies resumes its sittings to-day. The proceedings in the case of Deputy TWESTEN will be brought before it by a proposition to give a definitive interpretation to the article of the Constitution which treats of the inviolability of Deputies before the tribunals.

THE NEW LAW ON THE PRESS.

The prosecutions instituted against seventeen of the Paris journals for an alleged infraction of the law relating to the publication of the debates of the legislative bodies is now the universal theme of discussion. Among the journals incriminated are several which are either recognized as semi-official, or which give the Government a qualified support. The violation of the law is not claimed to have arisen from the publication of unfair reports of the debates, but from articles commenting upon them, and embracing passages taken from the *Compte Rendu Analytique* furnished under the supervision of the President of the Senate and Legislative Body to the Paris journals.

The institution of these proceedings just at the present time when the new law on the Press is about to come up for discussion before the Chambers, has excited a good deal of surprise and its motive yet remains to be explained. It is all the more inexplicable from the fact that the practice which forms the basis of the *délit* has been followed for several years past by the Press, which seeing it indulged in by the *Moniteur* whenever the occasion demanded it, naturally thought itself safe in copying the example of the Government organ. It was the more justified in arriving at this conclusion from the fact that the *senatus consultum* in no way contests the right of a fair and impartial discussion and criticism of the legislative debates by the Press. Now to criticise fairly it frequently becomes necessary to quote passages from the speech which offers the occasion for the exercise of this privilege, and nothing can be more absurd than to pretend that such extracts from the authorized reports constitute an infraction of the law.

I am glad to see that with one notable example, *Le Pays*, the journals of all parties and shades of opinion protest against this outrageous attempt to curtail the small amount of liberty they enjoy, and mutually support each other in the determination to resist it by every legal means to which they can have resort. A meeting of the proprietors of the Paris newspapers was held last evening to take steps to carry out this resolution, and it remains to be seen whether in the face of a resistance which includes even some of its habitual supporters, the Government will dare to carry out its arbitrary purpose.

The *Pays*, the journal which forms the disgraceful exception to which I have referred, not merely expresses its gratification at the prosecutions commenced against the other journals, but has the impudence to cite the legislation of England as furnishing an excuse for them. "Is it then so terrible," it says, "for the French Press to be reduced to the conditions so freely accepted by the English Press? The English journals give to their readers purely and simply the Parliamentary debates, not one of them has the pretension to recompose them." It would be difficult to point to a more remarkable instance of perversion or ignorance than is to be found in this statement. It is so easily controvertible that one is led to the conclusion that the journalist who makes it, is utterly unacquainted with the facts about which he writes.

As the new law on the Press, which, it is hoped, will reform this deplorable condition of things, is shortly to come up for discussion, I take this opportunity of referring to the supplementary report on the subject made to the Legislative Body by M. NOGENT SAINT LAURENS, in the name of the Commission charged to examine the bill.

You are aware that since the commencement of the session a number of amendments on the law have been deposited by members of the majority who side with the Government, as well as by the Opposition. The report rejects them all, without distinction. One of these amendments proposed by the Baron DE BENOIST and four other Deputies equally distinguished by their hostile feelings toward the Press, established the punishment of suspension in a manner which left it entirely within the discretion of a partisan Judge to destroy the property of a journal which might not merely be guilty of an offence against the law, but be culpable by mere inference. Another of these amendments punished with a fine of from 500 to 5,000 francs every allegation charged as malicious against persons in private life, the effect of which would be, of course, to render not only the history of events, but biographies and narratives of almost every kind impossible. I mention these things to show you the arbitrary extremes to which the partisans of the system of personal government are trying to push matters. An amendment proposed by MM. JANZE and MAURICE RICHARD, and having for object to test the question whether the Senate had not exceeded its penalties by creating offences and imposing restrictions without the concurrence of the Legislative body in its *Senatus consultum* of July, 1866, interdicting all discussion of the Constitution, was also among the propositions rejected. The counter-project submitted by MM. E. OLIVIER, MAURICE, RICHARD, and JANZE, was not even taken into consideration by the commission, having been shelved by one of those forms which are used when it is desired to shut out discussion. Their substitute for the bill aimed at the entire emancipation of the Press from Government trammels. It abolished the law of the 17th of February, 1852; put an end to all individual offences of the Press, rendered every person making use of the columns of a journal responsible to the common law for his acts; sent the offences thus committed before the regular tribunals; gave the right of publication of a journal to every Frenchman who had attained his majority on a simple declaration of the fact, and without subjecting him to any deposit of *cautionnement*; abolished the stamp and post-office duties, and opened the trade of printer free to every one.

How long will it be before this programme can be realized? Certainly not under the present *régime*. But how long will the present *régime* itself last? That is the question which is just now occupying all minds.

EVIDENCES OF REACTION.

In the elections which have just taken place on the first circumscription of the Indre et Loire, and the third circumscription of La Somme, the Government has experienced signal defeats. In Tours, M. GOUIN, the candidate of the Government, obtained only 8,000 votes, while his opponent, M. HOUSSARD, who inclines to the Opposition, received 11,000. The Government had fully calculated on a victory there, and its disappointment will be proportionately great. In the third circumscription of the Seine, M. D'ESTOURMEL, the independent candidate, secured more than 13,000 votes, while M. VILLEMANT, the official candidate, only received 12,700. It is to the law on the army, against which the successful candidates had declared themselves in very decided terms, that both the successful candidates owe their election. How will it be at the next general election, when this law will have passed? Will the manipulation of the electoral circumscriptions, to which I directed your attention in my last, counterbalance its effects? I doubt it. Should it fail in its object, there will be but one resource left. Another *coup d'état* suppressing the Legislative Body itself.

The apprehension of being compelled to have recourse to some such alternative has, it would seem, postponed the intention of dissolving the present Chamber until next year, as there is no longer any talk of a dissolution in Government circles.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXHIBITION PRIZES.

You will have seen by the papers that at the distribution of prizes in the agricultural and horticultural classes of the Exhibition by the Emperor on Sunday last two of our countrymen were specially distinguished. One, Mr. C. H. MCCORMICK, of Chicago, received the grand prize for his reaping-machine, and the other, Mr. WALTER A. WOOD, of Hoosack Falls, State of New-York, the gold medal. To further testify his sense of the services which these gentlemen have rendered to agriculture, the Emperor has conferred upon them the rank and cross of Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

THE COLD—SKATING.

The cold has modified a little since my last, but the Seine and the ponds in the Bois de Boulogne continue frozen over. The skaters are having a fine time of it, and the torchlight *fêtes* in the Bois attract immense crowds of visitors. The Emperor was among the lookers on at the amusement yesterday afternoon, and appeared to take great interest in it. The Police are obliged to be very active to prevent accidents on the Seine. I have heard of but one life being lost up to the present time.

In the provinces there have been heavy falls of snow, and on the line of railway, between Lyons and Marseilles, an obstruction took place which is without precedent. In traversing the immense plain of Crau, the trains found the Boussorde cutting, near Saint Martin, entirely filled with snow, which had been driven there by the violence of the wind. It took a whole night to clear the road and deliver it again to circulation. The Rhone, the Garonne and the Durance are frozen over. It is nearly forty years since a similar fact has been recorded. The communications with Upper Italy are interrupted, and one of the tunnels which traverse the Apennines is partially obstructed by snow.

THE NEW AMERICAN PAPER.

The *Continental Gazette*, owned and edited by Americans, made its appearance on New Year's Day, according to promise. It is a handsome and well compiled sheet, and does credit not merely to its editors, but printers.

GEN. DIX'S RECEPTIONS.

The American Minister gave the first of his weekly receptions for the season on Saturday last. It was very numerously attended. There is a report current of the General's intention to resign his post shortly, but I do not believe it has any foundation.

ANOTHER SWISS TRAGEDY.

Scarcely two years have elapsed since the criminal courts of Switzerland were engaged in investigating the celebrated poisoning case in which Dr. DEMME and his accomplice, Mme. TRUMPY, were the accused parties. A similar case has recently been occupying the attention of the tribunals of that country, the scene of the poisoning being a remote district of the Canton of Vaud.

The parties charged are near relations of each other, the male prisoner, HELY FREYMOND, a young farmer 24 years of age, being very much respected in the community until the commission of the crime for which he has been condemned to death. His accomplice and cousin, LOUISE FREYMOND, aged only 19, had been seduced by him, and he kept up his intimacy with her after his marriage with ELIZE OLIVIER, an accomplished and in every way superior young person, belonging to one of the most respectable families of the neighborhood. The wife being in the family-way, and LOUISE FREYMOND becoming aware of it, she suggested to her paramour the idea of poisoning his wife before the birth of the child. He accordingly purchased some strychnine, and, horrible to relate, after it had been administered to her laid down by her side and coolly watched her sufferings, handing her drink from time to time as she called for it. After the most excruciating tortures, the poor creature at last gave birth to a child, which lived but for a few minutes, and shortly after she herself breathed her last. Before her death she made a will by which she bequeathed her guilty husband the half of her property. LOUISE FREYMOND, exulting in her success, coolly sat by the body of her victim for two nights, and had the audacity to condole with her sorrowing parents on the loss they had sustained.

On the part of the male murderer the same revolting indifference was displayed. He scarcely waited until his wife's remains were interred to make proposals of marriage to her sister. The idea of such a thing revolted her. Finding out that she had a lover to whom she was betrothed, he resolved to remove the obstacle and again resorted to poison. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and only served to lead to the detection of his other crime. The body of his wife was exhumed and an examination of the contents of the stomach having been made by chemists, all doubt was removed as to the cause of her death.

On the trial FREYMOND adding cowardice to his other crime, declared that he had only yielded to the solicitations of his cousin and mistress. The latter, a coarse, sensual-looking creature, acknowledged that she had formed a criminal intimacy with the male prisoner, and hoped by the removal of his wife to get him to marry her. She denied, however, having assisted in the commission of the crime.

FREYMOND was sentenced to death and the woman to twenty years' imprisonment.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$985,615 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona* which left Aspinwall Jan. 14, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is the

SPECIE LIST:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Panama Railroad Company	$24,083 01	D. H. B. Davis	4,080 00
A. Belmont & Co.	180,716 65	J. W. Elwell & Co.	360 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	100,400 00	Ribon & Munoz	210 00
Weil & Co.	49,848 85	Juan C. de Mier	160 00
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	103,000 00	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	2,000 00
Lees & Waller	454,550 00	Total	$958,615 58
Wells, Fargo & Co.	39,157 07		

PARAGUAY.

The War—Projected Movements of Lopez and of the Allies—Public Sentiment in Regard to the Struggle—The Cholera.

From our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

There was no feature of the war of the rebellion that attracted more attention in this country than the raid of SHERMAN. It was a more gigantic raid that has awakened ambition in all lands. In this tedious Paraguayan war it has often been imitated but feebly. But now again the Allies are about to imitate one worthy of the name. With LOPEZ nearly secured at Humaita, and a cordon of thirty-three miles in length inclosing his chief army, they propose to send a large force into the interior, reach the capital, establish a new Government, place themselves under it and treat LOPEZ as a rebel and an outlaw. This is a bold stroke. The line of the march must be through the interior, and not along the river, for the deep and rapid bridgeless Tebicuari requires that a ford be sought high up, and at its mouth there is a garrison of 2,000 men. Once across that river the defence, provisions and guidance must be foreign, for all forces will unite against them, supplies will be destroyed in advance, and the swamps and jungles will only allure to destruction. It is a most hazardous undertaking, and is said to be opposed by the Commander-in-chief.

The movements of LOPEZ indicate that some scheme quite as important is in process of organization. Where he will burst out and astonish his foes is just as little suspected as have been all his previous astounding undertakings. He is evidently preparing for some bold stroke, whose nature a very few days must decide.

The fleet still lies between the two strong forts Curupaity and Humaita. The firing for weeks has been at the outposts of the latter and at the schooners that hold up the chain. These have been shot away, but still the chain does not sink so as to allow steamers to pass. The fleet receives supplies by means of a tramway built on the Gran Chaco side. It is feared that LOPEZ intends making a descent on that road and the supplies which are gathered there.

At Tayi, a few leagues above Humaita, the Allies command the Paraguay River, and they are making the place very strong. There is a Paraguayan fort between Tayi and Humaita, the occupancy of which is very important to both parties. The Allies are preparing to attack it.

A raid into the interior made recently by the Brazilian Col. CORREA, revealed the fact that up to the river Tebicuari there are no troops, very few inhabitants, and many wild cattle which it is almost impossible to scare off. He brought back 800 animals dear for the trouble of driving them.

It is rumored that LOPEZ is quite willing to suspend operations and negotiate, but the Allies will not treat with him. The policy firmly pursued does not admit hesitation, until Paraguay is disabled, humbled and revolutionized, and until a Paraguayan appointed by the Allies assumes the chief authority with a promise to repay them the expenses caused by the war. To that end, near or remote, all the efforts of the Allies are directed. Brazil has the men and the money to fight it out. The slave population of the Empire can be made to support the national honor, and as so many cattle they are devoted to the purposes of war.

The continuance or the end of the war is not made prominent in the question as to the next Presidency of this Republic. It is understood that all parties desire as speedy a termination of the war as possible, and some even begin to dread the results of a conquest of Paraguay by Brazil, and the presence in Paraguayan waters of a dozen or more Brazilian iron-clads.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

But for the gold brought here by Brazil to carry on this war, however, we should be, financially, in a fearful condition. The products of the country this year will not pay its domestic indebtedness. Wool is going down in price daily, and there is no activity in the demand. Farmers are giving up their farms, and hundreds of thousands of sheep are made to yield tallow—this being exported. On the other hand, the efforts to refine the blood of the flocks continue. The effort to raise a quality of wool worth 18 cents a pound, while the common article brings us now only 8 cents, gold, is meeting with favor.

CHOLERA.

For a week past there has been a great deal of cholera in this city. One day this week the deaths reached 100 from this cause. The weather is now cooler and the epidemic is decreasing. It is not violent in the army, though there are a few cases noted among the troops.

BUILDING OF IRON-CLADS.

The Brazilians are building more iron-clads. One of them has arrived at Montevideo, and four more are soon to follow. The new one is 45 feet long, carries one turret gun, draws four feet of water, and is 24 inches above water. She carries 18 men, 10 being needed to work the gun. While going to the front she has a wooden house on deck for the men, but this is cut away in action.

PERSONAL.

HECTOR F. VARELA, who made the famous speech at the Peace Congress at Geneva, has returned to his home here. Before leaving Europe honors and rewards were heaped upon him, and here he will receive some very costly presents. He spoke in defence of the American Republics, and especially of the United States. He is ready, well informed, an ardent Republican, and a very accomplished orator.

EXODUS TO THE COUNTRY.

At the hour of closing the mail the avenues from the city are crowded with people leaving for the country. In every direction thousands are seeking to escape from the cholera; yet there is a much less general panic than there was last year. At present, if favorable weather sets in, there will be no increase of mortality. We have late advices from the army, but no new movements are reported.

Exchange on England, 48⅜d. to the gold dollar.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Murder of the American Confederates at Carthagena—Government Version of the Affair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.

You probably received by the medium of the Havana telegraph the principal items of intelligence from the capital of this Republic, and from the South Pacific Coast up to the 6th inst., when the Spanish steamer *Barcelona* left Aspinwall. Still I have to send some interesting particulars of past events, as also a few items of later news.

It is no doubt known to readers of the TIMES that Mr. SEWARD demanded, in an energetic note to our Minister in Bogota, immediate and complete reparation for the murder of the two American Confederate officers at Carthagena. You have already published the statements to the Government at Washington upon which the demand is based, and I now inclose you a translation of the defence set up by the Government of the State of Bolivar, which is charged with conniving in the murders, together with a few comments thereon. The Bogota version of the affair reads as follows:

United States of Colombia, Sovereign State of Bolivar, the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations:

By the mail from Bogota of the 29th of last month, I announced to you, by order of the citizen President, that I should send a detailed and well-authenticated account of the much-to-be-regretted events that transpired in the capital on the 1st of September last, which account you demanded by order of the President of the Union, in your note dated the 9th ultimo.

That you, Mr. Secretary, may understand what follows, it becomes necessary to give an account of an incident which was, I assure you, the origin of the above referred to crime.

On the 27th of June of the present year, the Bay of Carthagena was the scene of a great crime—one which escaped unpunished on account of the political struggle then existing in the Republic, but which public opinion severely censured, considering the perpetrators as felons of the worst stamp.

The national steamer *Colombia* was then anchored in this bay, there being on board at the time Col. FLOREZ, Purser MIGUEL DIAZ GRANADOS, Surgeon S. REVOLLO, Ensign AROSEMENA, and Lieut. RODRIGUEZ, commanding a picket of eight men, who were holding the vessel. There were also on board several American sailors; but the Captain, Mr. W. [illegible], also an American, was ashore. Near the *Colombia* was anchored the national steamer *Rayo*, manned entirely by Americans, commanded by R. G. READ and others, making in all fifty-five men. At 11 o'clock all the crew of the *Rayo*, (until then supposed to be friendly,) and commanded by READ, boarded the *Colombia*, murdered two soldiers who were keeping watch near the ladder, and fired rifle and revolver shots in every direction. Four of the *Colombia's* soldiers fell overboard in their efforts to escape from the cold-blooded massacre; two of them were drowned, the other two reached the shore completely exhausted, having swam more than a mile. Meanwhile the crew of the *Rayo*, having taken on board a pilot under pretext of carrying some baggage belonging to Señor MIGUEL VENGOECHEA, who was associated with the Americans in the scheme of carrying off the *Colombia*, steamed out of the harbor, stopping only at one of the forts of Bocachica, where they forced open one of the coal deposits, and seized all the combustibles they needed. On the next morning, Señor VENGOECHEA, having refused his consent to the murder of the Colombians who were on board, these unfortunate men were thrown into a boat without rudder, sails or oars, and unprovided with food or water. Fortunately, FLOREZ, RODRIGUEZ, REVOLLO, AROSEMENA, and four other soldiers who were thus abandoned to the mercy of the waves, were saved by a special Providence, and reached land by the help of the current, which was in their favor, and their own efforts. As I have said, this crime was committed at 11 o'clock, and although the authorities were soon informed of it, the information came too late. It is impossible to describe the indignation of all the inhabitants of the town on the morning when they learned these facts, and it is hence that springs the ill-will they all bear toward the officers of the *Rayo*—a feeling which yet exists, although so many months have elapsed.

Four days before these events occurred, a part of the crew of the *Rayo* had carried off the schooner *Italian Star*, which had been captured by the *Colombia* for bearing arms and ammunition to one of the belligerent parties then organized in the State. They were prevented on that day from steaming off with the *Colombia*, as that vessel had ran ashore on a sand-bank.

Before the *Colombia* left the port, the Americans on board, fearful of being followed by the *Rayo*, which had been left behind, laid powder trains about the latter steamer, so that if the fire were lighted, the vessel would have been blown up, and God alone knows what other accidents might have occurred to the different vessels in the harbor.

Now that you know the antecedents of the affair, I shall proceed to detail the events of the 1st of September. On this day, Sunday, at 5:30 P. M., the Royal Mail steamer, on board of which were the unfortunate BORCHART, MORDAUGHT and two other Americans, all ex-officers of the steamer *Rayo*, anchored in the Bay of Carthagena. No one knew that these men were coming, a circumstance worthy of note, since this circumstance prevented the authorities from taking timely measures to protect them. It is also worth remarking that Señor ELOI PORTO and Señor FELIPE S. PAZ, who were also on board the steamer and knew the ill-will which the people of Carthagena entertained toward the officers of the *Rayo*, warned them not to go on shore at night, because they might run some danger. Mr. RAYMON S. SANCHEZ, an American, who was among the first to go on board the steamer, gave them the same advice; but they answered that they were well armed, and continued drinking until they emptied the last bottle among the four as they set their feet on the Custom-house wharf. It was 7 o'clock when the Americans landed, well armed, on account of the warning they had received.

A few minutes before, some individuals who had returned on one of the boats that had gone to the steamer, brought the news of the arrival of the four ex-officers of the *Rayo*, which news rapidly circulated among the mob that always gathers around the wharf on the arrival of any steamer. Instead of seeking protection from the local authorities the unfortunate men proceeded to the Hotel Bolivar, with the exception of one who went to the Club. As they arrived at the hotel, boasting that they were armed, a Mr. PENARANDA went out into the streets circulating the news that BORCHART, DORNING and SMITH had attempted to murder Señor MENDOZA LLANOS, then a guest at the Hotel Bolivar, and that they had come to the town with the mission of taking the lives of the principal authorities of the place, to revenge the defeat of the forces of the State of Magdalena on the 1st of July. Every one believed this, because it was only thirteen days since a party of men had gone on board the steamer *Tairona*, in the State of Magdalena, and landing in Barranquilla, had murdered the Governor of the Province, Señor D. PEREIRA, at 9 o'clock in the evening, in a public building. On this account, Commander M. CESPEDES and Capt. BARRIOS repaired to the hotel to learn the particulars of these rumors, and on reaching it found in it about two hundred persons, among them a few soldiers who had not yet returned to their quarters, because the bugle had not sounded. On the arrival of CESPEDES and BARRIOS, the officers of the *Rayo* advanced toward them in a defiant manner, whence resulted a hand-to-hand fight, in which BARRIOS was slightly wounded, while the Americans retired untouched, though many shots had been fired on both sides. The affair ended because the combatants were separated by several persons, among them Mr. NICOLAS PENARANDA. CESPEDES and BARRIOS had already left the house when the mob burst open the room where M. PENARANDA had succeeded in locking in BORCHADT, and killed him. Everything occurred suddenly and unexpectedly, so that when the Governor of the Province hastened to the place to prevent disorder, BORCHART was already dead, and all he could do was to prevent the persecution of DORNING and SMITH, who were yet in the building, and the latter of whom was wounded. From the beginning of the affray, the Governor of the State, thinking from the repeated sound of the bugle that a revolution against the Government was intended, proceeded to the headquarters of the "Rijeneradors," where he found the first officer of this corps awaiting orders from the local authorities to give them all necessary aid. It was at this moment that the Governor of the Province arrived and took with him a picket of soldiers in the direction of the Hotel Bolivar. The officer and soldiers reached the scene of trouble before the Governor. BORCHART was already dead and DORNING wounded. While this was taking place at the Hotel Bolivar, a group of six or eight men rushed into the Club House, and in a most cowardly manner murdered MORDAUGHT. On hearing the shots fired another picket hastened to the place, but on reaching it the murderers had disappeared. This is a faithful account of the whole matter.

Commandant CESPEDES, Capt. BARRIOS and Lieut. MARQUEZ have been removed from public service and confined, as well as NICOLAS FRANCO, all by order of the judicial authorities. This proves that the government of the State, far from being indifferent in this affair, has done all in its power to convict and punish the delinquents. Before I conclude, I shall again repeat a most solemn protest against every imputation tending to charge the Government of Bolivar with complicity in any of the events of the 1st—a protest which becomes necessary, not for the sake of the people of Bolivar, who are well acquainted with the proverbial honesty of her functionaries (!), but for the inhabitants of the other States, who may have been surprised by the anonymous publications issued in Magdalena, and indiscreetly repeated by some periodicals in Bogota, which, like the *Republic* and *Republican*, have given repeated proofs of bearing ill-will against the State of Bolivar for the conduct she observed during the political crisis of the months of April and August. I purposely abstain from commenting on the note addressed by the Government of Magdalena to the Executive, because it would take too long to expose the motives which induced the former to give information which had not been asked upon facts with which it was not and could not be well acquainted.

EUJENIO BAENA.

I have talked with several intelligent and most respectable gentlemen, foreigners, who could not possibly have any marked partiality for the murdered Americans, who were in Carthagena at the time, and who have been there since, and every one of them, on reading the foregoing report, pronounce it false in almost every important fact it states. The Governor tells one truth when he says: "It was not thought that the events of the 1st of September would give rise to any national misunderstanding;" and this is just the reason why the men were murdered. MORDAUGHT and BORCHART having been traitors to the United States, and having subsequently joined the Colombian navy, it was not thought that the shield of the Government at Washington would cover them. If any one thinks the State Government of Bolivar intends to punish the murderers unless actually compelled to do so by the National Government of Bogota, he will believe it no longer after reading the foregoing report of BAEN—and when he knows further that the statement that the murderers are in prison to await trial is also false. It is true a form of arrest was had; but it is notorious that CESPEDES, BARRIOS and MARQUEZ have as much liberty to promenade the streets unattended as has the Governor himself—and not only that, but they are immensely popular with many of the civil officers of the State, as well as with a large portion of "*el pueblo civilizado*" of Carthagena.

The statement of the Governor in regard to the crimes of these American Confederates committed on board the *Colombia*, are in the main correct. They richly, all of them, deserved hanging for these crimes, and nobody would have wept if they had been arrested on their touching the streets of Carthagena, tried and hanged. But the authorities of Carthagena must be taught that the sort of killing of foreigners which BAEN virtually defends in his report, will not pass current with civilized Governments anywhere.

The *Rayo* (formerly the New-York steamer *R. R. Cuyler*) is still at Carthagena, and is still blockaded by a Spanish frigate and gunboat. And the "known probity" of the State officials at Carthagena finds an apt illustration in the fact that every portable article of her rich fit-out has been stolen from on board by either the officials of the city and State, or through their sufferance. And so shameless and bare-faced have been these robberies, that every boy in the State school at Carthagena goes dressed in the navy cloth bought by the Peruvian Government for the *Rayo's* sailors and marines.

The United States gunboat *Wateree* has gone to Callao, and the *Mohican* to Mexico and San Francisco. The *Suwanee* is in port. The *Marblehead*, at Aspinwall, left Carthagena yesterday. The transport *Urgent*, which brought to Aspinwall 250 sailors and marines for the English Pacific fleet, left that port yesterday, I believe for Kingston. The French two-gun boat [illegible] has just gone from Aspinwall to Curacoa. The United States corvette [illegible], which sailed from Aspinwall to survey the [illegible] Passage on the 4th, will reach New-York before you receive this.

Our latest dates from Bogota, by the *Paico*, which arrived at Panama yesterday from Buenaventura, are to Dec. 23. The capital and all the States (except that things continue a little unsettled in Cauca) are quiet.

The North American Steamship Company's steamer *Arago* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, and will probably leave with the *Nevada's* passengers for New-York on the 16th.

The Revolution in Peru—Proceedings of the Chilian Congress.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Santiago*, from the South Coast, with mails and passengers from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at her anchorage in this bay on the morning of the 3d inst. The Panama *Star and Herald*, by the *Santiago*, gives the subjoined intelligence.

PERU.

The revolution is at present gaining ground in the South as well as in the North.

The revolutionary Col. SEGURA, as was expected, has marched down from Moquegua and occupied the road between Arequipa and Islay, thereby cutting off PRADO's communication with the coast. He had got possession of the Blakely 300-pounder which PRADO had ordered up from Islay, but afterwards abandoned on the road; he spiked it and threw it into a ravine. PRADO had sent two hundred and fifty men from Arequipa who, together with the four hundred and fifty dispatched from Callao, were to drive SEGURA away, but, as the latter had about eight hundred men, it was not quite sure he would give up his position. Government is fortifying Islay with the guns of the corvette *Union*, and throwing up fortifications of bales of wool belonging to the mercantile houses of that port, principally GIBBS & Co.

The constitutional prefect of Moquegua had started to occupy that town again, after SEGURA's withdrawal; Arequipa on the other hand appears firm to hold out against PRADO's threats. The exact state of affairs in the Government camp is not officially known, as SEGURA has intercepted the latest communications from PRADO to the authorities in Lima.

The Province of Tarapaca remains nearly entirely in the hands of the revolutionists, who put a very heavy duty on all saltpetre coming down to Iquique and other ports in that neighborhood, although in the former port there are 250 government troops. Commerce, of course, suffers very much.

The whole Department of Junin, including Cerro de Pasco, is in possession of the revolutionary party; the consequence is that the remittance of silver from the mines has stopped.

Lima and Callao remain quiet, but are in constant fear of the numerous bands of robbers who infest the neighborhood; several bodies of guards have been formed by the natives and foreigners for the protection of property. Two nights before the steamer sailed the Intendente of the police and the commander of the forces at Callao were placed under arrest, on suspicion of being engaged in a revolutionary outbreak.

Commerce is prostrated in all its branches.

In the North the revolution is making progress not less than in the South. BALTA has managed so far to get the best of CORNEJO in all engagements, and to keep himself well fortified in Chiclayo. Col. ABRIL, with some more men and five guns, has been sent from Callao to reinforce CORNEJO, whose command must now consist of about 1,000 men. The force of BALTA is not known, as he keeps his men inside the intrenchments.

BOLIVIA.

A revolution has broken out in this Republic, under the leadership of Gen. ACHA, who promises after his victory to call for new elections, in which he will not be one of the candidates.

CHILE.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 17th ult. The extraordinary session of Congress had been brought to a close without any new light having been thrown on the question of war with Spain. Among the bills passed by Congress, there is one authorizing the President of the Republic to employ $800,000 in the construction of a wharf and new bonded warehouses at Valparaiso.

We must also mention among the acts of Government which have transpired in this fortnight, the letting of the famous island of Juan Fernandez. The tenant proposes to take advantage of the fishery, and several productions of an unimportant character of the island. He has entered into an engagement to establish a little colony.

At present offers are invited to rent the other island not far distant of Mas Afuera.

On the 2d ult. an important decree was passed granting certain privileges to persons or families, desirous of settling in the colony of Magallanes in the Straits of Magellan.

The harvest in Chile promises to be more abundant than the best obtained until now. The wheat crop is estimated at 5,000,000 fanegas, of 155 pounds, and with this abundance we have well-grounded hopes of a large demand for exportation.

The barley crop, which is equally abundant, will, most likely, also meet with a ready sale.

Thus, the year 1868 comes full of promise to agriculturists.

Proposals are about to be asked for the construction of a railway from Chillan to Talcahuano. The Council of State will, at its first meeting, fix the bases of the proposals.

Considerable interest has been excited by two recent discoveries—rich silver and copper deposits in the department of Melibilla and warm mineral waters at Mejibones.

AUSTRALASIA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Sydney, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer *Rakaia*, S. HARRY WRIGHT, Esq., Commander, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 4th inst. She left Panama on the 24th of last September, and arrived at Sydney on the 2d of November, after a fine weather passage. She left Sydney Dec. 1, at 2 P. M., and Wellington Dec. 8, at noon, and had fine weather all the way.

At Sydney Prince ALFRED's visit had been the absorbing topic of the month. He spent twenty-three days in South Australia, and during that time business was entirely suspended.

In New South Wales Parliament was still sitting. The native Ministry still retained office, notwithstanding the fact that a vote of censure hung over their heads. Her Majesty's steamship *Brisk* had returned from Feejee without having punished the murderers of Rev. Mr. BAKER and party. Her commander reported that the native chiefs had taken action in the matter, and he left it in their hands.

In Queensland, a large fire occurred at Rockhampton on Nov. 19. Thirteen shops and a large hotel were destroyed. The loss is estimated at £12,000, only one-third of it being insured. The new land bill had passed through committee in the Assembly. A new clause had been proposed by Mr. STEPHENS, Ex-Treasurer, to sell large tracts of land at 5s. per acre, payable in ten annual installments.

Letters from South Australia state that gold had been discovered at South Park, near Gawler, and also at Eclunga. Rust and drought had done great damage to the crop.

The Union Republican General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The President, Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, occupied the chair.

Mr. DITTENHOEFFER reported the recent transactions of the Executive Committee, of which he is Chairman. The most important of these matters was the resolution of the Committee to await the answer of the Radical Republican General Committee to the proposition of unity, before appointing the primary elections for the choice of delegates to the State Convention.

Hon. RUFUS M. ANDREWS supported the suggestion in a forcible speech, in which he animadverted upon the motives of the State Central Committee for calling the State Convention as early as the 5th prox., when the National Convention will not meet until May 10. The speaker believed that Gov. FENTON was at the bottom of it all, and was thus working for his own interests. The intention of so doing was to forestall the action of the American people in the selection of a second name on the Presidential ticket. We wanted no more John Tylers, and of that class of men our State Executive was a fair specimen. If the Governor persisted in having the Convention held thus early, another convention would be called by the people in April, and the author of this outrageous scheme would be made to suffer for his work. After the applause which followed Mr. ANDREWS' remarks had subsided the suggestion of the Executive Committee was adopted.

Mr. MERWIN R. BREWER was elected a delegate at large and member of the Executive Committee. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

LECTURE ON "FOOLS."—Rev. P. S. HENSON, last evening, delivered a lecture at the Stanton-street Baptist Church on "Fools." He treated the subject in a humorous manner, and described the various species of fools, as the "fool proper," the "natural fool," "the man who is made a fool by an injudicious method of education," and "the man who is paid to play the fool." A good deal might be learned, he said, even from fools. SHAKESPEARE makes one of his characters declare that "a fool is meat and drink to him." All the old dramatists introduce a fool into their plays, doubtless as a foil to the other characters. The proverb says that "it takes a wise man to play the fool." Some men, however, who are not wise, seem to play the fool exceedingly well—so naturally, in fact, that their friends cannot tell the difference between them and the real article. The reverend gentleman spoke at some length on the mental difference between fools and those in possession of a fair share of sense. The difference, he thought, was not always so great as it seemed to be.

BALL OF THE CLERKS' AID SOCIETY.—The tenth anniversary ball of the Clerks' Aid Society took place last evening at Trenor's Rooms, in Sixth-avenue. Quite a large number of persons were present, who amused themselves with promenading and dancing until a late hour. The decorations of the ball-room were simple yet tasteful, while the music was good and the general arrangements well carried out.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 22—5 P. M.

Consols for money and the account	92¾@92⅞
United States Five-twenty Bonds close dull at	71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¼

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Jan. 22—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 22—5 P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, to arrive	7¾d.
Middling Uplands, on the spot	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	7¾@8d.

BREADSTUFFS close firm. Corn, 45s. 6d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 8d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 48s. 6d. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. for New Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 51s. for fine American. Cheese, 53s. 3d. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. for American. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for refined. Cloverseed 48s. for No. 1 American red.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 22—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 @ £39 ⅌ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton; Linseed Oil, £38 10s. ⅌ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ⅌ ton for thin afloat.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Jan. 22—5 P. M.

Petroleum dull, 44f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Exchange on London, 12¼ ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York, Currency, long sight, 27 ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 25¼ ⅌ cent. discount; Gold, 1 ⅌ cent. premium, long; 3 short. The markets are generally dull. Potatoes, $5 50 ⅌ bbl. Onions, $8 ⅌ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR steady; the demand is solely for local trade; sales 205 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25; 50 bbls. Western Spring at $10 62½; 40 bbls. Amber at $12 50. RYE FLOUR—Choice, sales 50 bbls. at $8 50. WHEAT dull and nominally unchanged; sales 1,200 bushels No. 2 Spring, and two car lots White Canada on private terms; one car lot Sheboygan Club at $2 25. CORN lower; sales ten car lots new at $1 10 on the track; 900 bushels do. at $1 10½ on the track; Old offered at $1 12 in store. OATS—Sales 10,000 bushels in lots at 74c. for Western in store. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 75; 8,200 bushels on the Canal at Rome at the same figure. PEAS nominal at $1 18 free. PROVISIONS—Sales 30 bbls. heavy Mess Pork at $22 50. LARD—Sales 15 tierces at 13¼c. HIGHWINES nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

TOBACCO nominal; none offering. COTTON dull and easier; no sales. FLOUR firm, ranging from $7 25@$14 for Superfine to Fancy. WHEAT in improved demand but unchanged. CORN very dull at 89c.@90c. for shelled and 83c.@84c. for ear, delivered. OATS heavy at 59c.@60c. BARLEY advancing and in good demand; Spring $1 15@$1 30; Fall $1 40@$1 45. RYE dull at 70c. PROVISIONS nominal; nothing doing. MESS PORK held at $20@$21 for country and city. BACON nominal; Shoulders 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides 11½@12c.; plain Hams 12c.@13c.; sugar cured Hams 15c.@17c. LARD firm at 11¾c.@12¼c. for choice steam kettle. HOGS—Packed withdrawn, butchers pay 6c.@7c.; number packed to date 231,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 17c.; sales, 2,000 bales; receipts, 2,076 bales; exports, 15,837 bales. SUGAR active; Common, 9c.@9¾c.; Fair, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Choice, 13¾c.@14c. MOLASSES active and firm; Common, 56c.@60c.; Fair to Choice, 75c.@80c. FLOUR—Double Extra, $10; Treble do, $11@$12. CORN inactive and easier at 95c.@97½c. OATS firm at 85c. PORK dull at $22 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. LARD in good demand; prime Tierce, 12¾c.; Keg, 14½c. Sterling Exchange steady at 149@152. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 137¾@138.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $10 75@$11 25. WHEAT firmer; $2 60 for No. 1 Red; $2 25 for Spring. CORN firmer; ear, 83c.@85c.; shelled, 87c.@90c. OATS steady at 67c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 50. BARLEY firm at $2@$2 08 for prime Fall. COTTON quiet; 15¼c.@15½c. for Middling; stock light. WHISKY dull and irregular. DRESSED HOGS firm; few offering; season about ended; sales of extra at $8 80. MESS PORK held at $20@$21 for old and new. BULK SHOULDERS held at 7¾c.@8c.; Sides, 9¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c. LARD firm; Leaf, 12½c.; held at 12¾c. Gold, 138¾.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR is dull; sales, 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $2 40 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $2 30 for No. 2 do. CORN—$1 25 for new mixed Western. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED scarce; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40, and Middlings $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull and quiet; Winter Double Extras, $10 50@$11 50; Spring, $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT firm at $2 09½ for No. 1, and $2 03 for No. 2. OATS firm at 62c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 86c. for New Shelled. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7 10@$8 10. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 1,600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¾; Reading Railroad, 46 13-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 20, 1868.—E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway—Dear Sir: Your Burglar Alarm Telegraph has saved my house from burglars three times. I am confident, if its advantages were better known, they would be generally in use.

Very respectfully, E. S. FRANCIS, Cashier.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	Jan. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Jan. 25	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, RIO, ETC.

Eagle	Jan. 23	New-York	Havana.
Brunette	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 22—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—S. McKay, W. Matheson, Miss McKay, Newfoundland; Rev. S. M. Chatard, Baltimore; Thos. A. Watts, Ohio; Mrs. and Miss Mandlebaum, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Deming, Perkins, N. Y.; James Young, M. E. Bennett, Boston; Lord Morley, R. H. Hobart, England; P. M. Eger, California; Geo. Wilson, New-York; F. Boykett, Miss E. Boykett, M. Falk, J. Moriga, Havana; C. F. Homer, New-York; C. Boyd, London; Lieut. Parish; J. E. Mackennon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blest Gana, Chilian Minister, 3 children and servant, H. Rainals, Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Entz, New-York; T. Higson, R. Smith, England; W. Lincoln, Boston; W. Warren, New-Orleans; H. Riley, Jersey City; J. J. Barber, Sheffield; W. J. Taylor, Boston; F. P. Clappan, Ohio; R. T. Blackburn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Briggs, West Virginia; Dr. Geo. Roper, England.

JAN. 22—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—Miss A. J. A. de Voys, H. Eccles, Edward David, Joseph Mason, and 99 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 22—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Eliza Levy, Mrs. Rundell, Master Henry Rundell, Miss Hunter, Mrs. H. Watts and 3 children, W. Brown, T. W. Brown, James Chronell, Henry Dunbar, the Harlon Brothers, a company consisting of Thomas Harlon, Edward Harlon, Fred. Harlon, their professor, W. Hilton, M. Airee, Fred. Buckingham and sons.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall—G. W. Brown, U. S. N., Wm. Carr, Capt. D. G. Tinker, Capt. S. Green, Capt. W. H. Vinal, Mrs. V. Wilden, W. W. Dodge, H. A. Ross, Emile Lestounat, Philo Jacoby, Thomas S. P. Lacy, E. P. Christy, W. A. Ball, George F. Lyon and wife, R. A. Baxter, A. Darque, S. L. Jones, W. L. McEwen, James Goodrich, Mrs. Mary S. Smith, Mrs. Robt. S. Miller, H. M. Cohn, Mrs. S. W. Creigh and 2 children, Miss Jennie Creigh, Mrs. Capt. W. Jernagan, D. D. Shattuck, wife and 4 children; Mrs. Hannah T. Gage, Hon. George T. Gorham, Master Gorham, Mme. Adele Parrott, Capt. P. E. Childs, Wm. Young, Capt. G. W. Bliven, Waldo Seina, W. H. Smith and wife, J. C. Baldwin, F. W. Baldwin, Mrs. W. H. Isaacs, Capt. E. Kemble, W. W. Miller, Mrs. R. L. Jones and 3 sons, Charles Nunes, wife and child, R. Sancher, Albert Mathieu, Antonio Arbello, T. E. Arbello, Isaac Bates, N. V. Squarey, F. Valliant and wife, S. Ashenfelter, Mrs. L. Dow, H. Robinson, Dr. M. H. Burchard, daughter and servant, J. R. Hughes, A. Thomas, Miss Mary Peck, H. R. L. Morgan, H. B. Neil, Michael Hefferman, Ed. Ashley, T. Wilson, J. McArthur, John Possford, Geo. Park, Wm. Park, Alfred Holden, W. T. Derrill, Capt. J. F. Ross, Capt. R. B. Andrews, E. B. Sears, S. H. Sugett, James Johnson, Wm. L. Bills, T. Brown, Wm. Tibbetts, Abram Spencer, Irvine Allen, John Roberts, J. J. Downie, W. H. Robinson, Miss Harriet Ellas, J. Barratt, James Swan, John Lamplough, James Bouck, G. Tommasini, John Henderson, Thos. Patterson, Jos. Sullivan, G. M. Crane, C. Anderson, J. C. Ball, Wm. H. May, Geo. L. Wicks, John O'Donnell, John Cochran, wife and 3 children, J. C. Vaughan, R. B. Vivian, Thos. Bishop, M. J. Miller, Wm. James, John L. McCormick, E. Moles, S. R. Fairchild, H. Black, H. Vassal, Richard Elting, Geo. Howson, John Haynes, M. S. Norcross, and 87 in the steerage.

In steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro—Thos. G. Hayes, Theo. F. Jones, Lieuts. F. F. Baury, J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N.; Capt. W. Alexander, Lewis Balch, Francis F. Lafarge, Theo. B. Torott, J. Orton, A. B. Kling, Geo. N. Davis, Capt. G. Briggs, F. H. Nichols, A. D. S. Ferronds, Wm. Jones, H. Intermann, H. Kiesvetter.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—C. B. Denny, M. Block, John Inglin, D. M. Schurner, C. H. Reeve, H. C. McIntyre, Jacob Bower, J. Shepard, L. Lever, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Green, Mrs. McIntyre.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 17	Sun sets	5 07	Moon rises	6 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 58	Gov. Island	7 47	Hell Gate	9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Jas. Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Zodiac, Rogers, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Carroll, Hodgkins, Baltimore, C. W. Porvell; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ship West, (Br.,) Wylie, Liverpool, Jas. Arkall.

Barks Daniel, (Br.,) Chisholm, Gibraltar, Malta, &c., Peniston & Co.; La Plata, (Brem.,) Spelle, Malta, for orders, Koop & Co.; Sarah Peyson, (Br.,) Dakin, London, Brett, Son & Co.; Fannie, Hinckley, Aspinwall, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs Ann, Steele, Monrovia and market, Ogden & Roberts; A. V. Hoodhue, (Br.,) Crosby, Cork and market, Jas. Edmiston.

Schooners Adaline Elwood, Elwood, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. P. Cowperthwaite, Newberry, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; O. Gates, Freeman, Jacksonville, Goldthwaite & Overton; Frances Arthemius, Cutts, Jacksonville, Snow & Richardson; J. B. Lawrence, (Br.,) Nickerson, Montego Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Sullivan, Grand Cay, C. E. Knox & Co.; W. R. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Howard, Griffin, Mobile, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, from Havana Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the North Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Jan. 14, at 5:30 P. M., with mdse., treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan. 18, lat. 28 02 N., lon. 74 passed a steamer bound S., supposed to be the San Francisco, hence for Aspinwall. Left in port, steamship Arago, for New-York, waiting the arrival of the steamer from San Francisco.

Steamship France, Grace, Liverpool Jan. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 770 passengers to the National Steamship Co. Jan. 15, lat. 49 33, lon. 23 05, passed steamship Deutschland, bound E.; 20th, lat. 42, lon. 61, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Dec. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Jan. 1, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Has experienced strong N. E. gales on the passage.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyons, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Jan. 19, 1:30 A. M., passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence to Savannah. Encountered strong head winds from Hatteras to Sandy Hook.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Charleston, with mdse. to R. Murray, Jr.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship United States, Davis, Fall River.

Brig Emily Comer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Christie, Savanna la Mar 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co. Left no vessels. Jan. 4, saw a fore and aft schr., painted black, about 100 tons burden, ashore on Colorado Reef, with loss of foremast; appeared to have just gone ashore; saw a wrecking schr. going to her. The E. C. has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales. Anchored in the Lower Bay Jan. 20.

Brig Flora del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Sheet Harbor, N. S., 35 ds., with lumber to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis 20 ds., with produce to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Wright, Baltimore.

Schr. Annie E. Clark, Wheatly, Virginia.

Schr. W. Coffin, Smith, Gloucester.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Persia, for Liverpool; Rising Star, Aspinwall; Brunette, Havana; Thames and Zodiac, Savannah; Jas. Adger, Charleston; Saratoga, Norfolk; ships New World and Villafranca, London; James A. Stamler, Havre; Gold Hunter, San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Arr. steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool Jan. 7, via Queenstown 8th. Jan. 19, lat. 43 23, lon. 54 44, spoke steamer Tripoli, from New-York for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22.—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. May Monroe, Matanzas. Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22.—The pilot-boat Coquette, Capt. Hopkins, reports the Willoughby Point Lightboat broke from her moorings and drifted toward the Capes. The revenue-cutter Northerner has gone to her assistance.

Passed up—Bark Antiveh, from Callao for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Hatteras, bark Susanna, for New-York; schr. C. D. Boggs, in tow for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 22.—Arr. steamships San Jacinto, from New-York; North Point, Baltimore; schr. Mary Jane, Rio Janeiro.

Sld. steamers Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Lord Lovell, New-York; ship Lady Havelock, Liverpool; bark Seringapatam, for Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Montgomery, which arrived from Savannah yesterday, 22d, made the outward passage from the dock in this City to Tybee in 62 hours.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The ship Nicobar, Capt. Bellamy, from Calcutta for Boston, went ashore during the storm of yesterday at Herring Cove, near Provincetown. She remains tight, and if the weather should continue favorable she will be got off. The steamer Charles Pearson has gone to her assistance. She has a valuable cargo on board.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Jan. 1, schr. Whitney Long, Hays, New-York; 8th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York; 13th, steamer Arago, Merry, New-York; schrs. Jos. W. Wilson, Somers, Philadelphia; Royal Arch, Hawkins, Perth Amboy.

Cld. Jan. 4, brig Glendale, McIntire, Cienfuegos, Cuba; schr. Lucy H. Gibson, Pung, do.; 8th, bark Bolivia, Chapman, New-York; 10th, bark Atlanta, Towne, Cuba; 11th, schr. Alfred Keen, Robinson, Key West, Fla.; 14th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York; bark Pleiades, Williams, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Arr. to-day, steamer Georgia, from Vera Cruz; arr. yesterday, steamer Columbia, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Jan. 22—1:20 P. M.—The Anchor line steamship Iowa, Capt. Craig, from New-York, has arrived here.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—The ship Resolute, from New-York Jan. 2, arrived here yesterday.

LETTER FROM PANA, ILLINOIS.—DEAR SIR: Please send, &c. * * * For years I had suffered from indigestion, loss of appetite, acid stomach and general depression, but the real beverage of health (HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT) has relieved me from my pain. Write this to the inventor. WILLIAM MEYER. To F. FUCHS, Agent of Hoff's Malt Extract, St. Louis. Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 187, Jan. 22, 1868.
19, 74, 18, 35, 29, 47, 14, 49, 31, 6, 59, 40.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 188, Jan. 22, 1868.
62, 45, 49, 68, 47, 69, 24, 3, 56, 51, 59, 2.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 87, Jan. 22, 1868.
8, 74, 66, 52, 17, 10, 75, 4, 73, 71, 37, 20.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 88, Jan. 22, 1868.
29, 39, 15, 22, 73, 5, 77, 48, 60, 75, 61, 8, 45, 14.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
Nos. 176 Broadway and 1 S Fulton-st.

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